

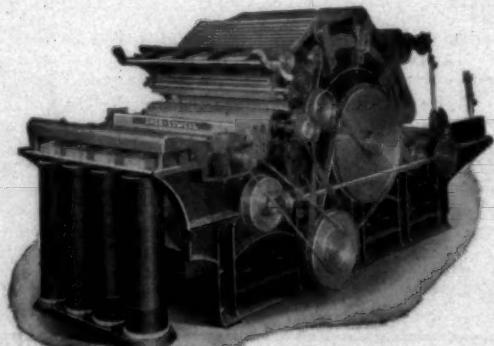
SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. VIII

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JANUARY 28, 1915

NUMBER 22

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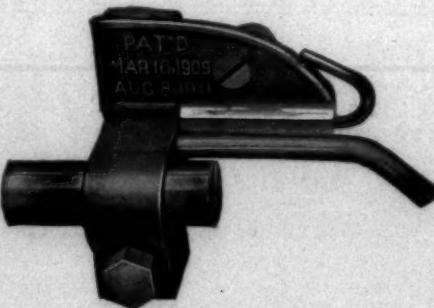
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME VIII

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JANUARY 28, 1915

NUMBER 22

Southern Textile Association

A. B. CARTER in Textile Manufacturers Journal

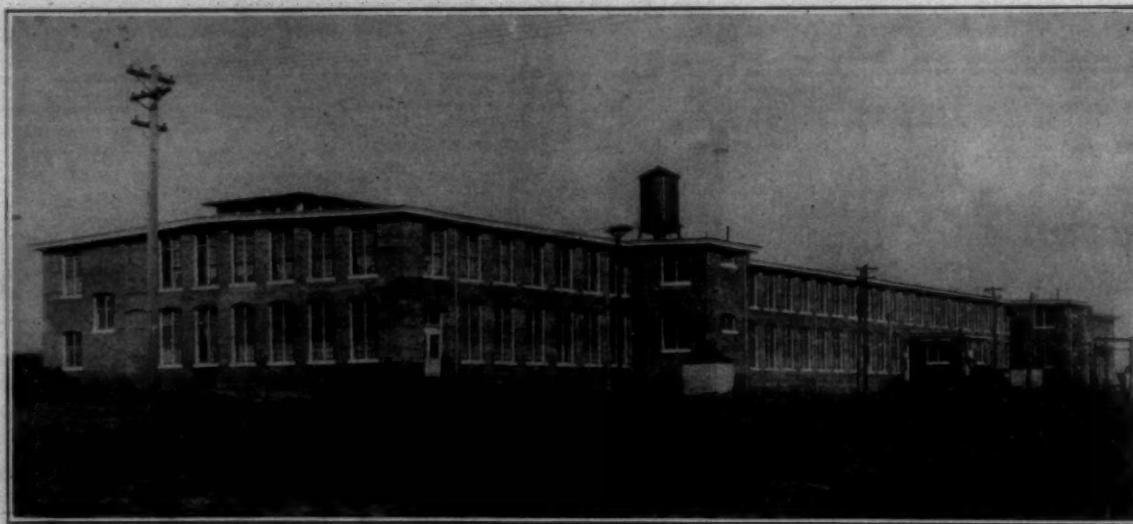
In the realm of natural history we learn of the existence of a law which makes for the survival of the fittest. Similarly, in cotton manufacturing, certain laws operate to insure the survival of the efficient. The easy-going cotton mill methods of our grand-fathers are gone the way of the tallow candle and the flintlock. In these days, when a variation of five per cent in cost may mean riches or ruin, eternal vigilance is the price of success.

Cotton mills today find themselves between the devil and the deep sea—between the "devil" of constantly increasing cost of materials and la-

its dominant factor since its organization. It will be readily seen that the growth of this association has been phenomenal when we state that it was organized with scarcely more than a dozen members, and our membership has now reached and passed the thousand mark. And we say further, with no little pride, that our association has enrolled on its books more active mill men than any other textile organization in existence. We hold two conventions a year, the annual meeting being held in June and the semi-annual in November. At these meetings papers on practical subjects to cotton mill activity and honest, sympathetic en-

volve their tives. Considerable interest is being taken in this welfare work by the members of our association. It is an undisputed fact that there is not a manufacturing concern in the South that does not spend \$2 of the stockholders' money to every one of the public money given to it for school and educational purposes and the betterment of their people.

It has been the purpose of this association for the past year or two to try and elicit sufficient interest in our organization to have the Textile Exhibitors Association hold one of its meetings in the near future in the South, in some city large



Hamrick Mills, Gaffney, S. C.

bor and the "deep sea" of constantly increasing competition. There is a certain form of competition to which the cotton mills cannot well object, namely, to that of the man who knows exactly what his goods cost and whose prices, if low, reflect advantages actually secured through volume or by reason of highly efficient methods of production. The form of competition which is most dreaded, however, is that of the man who, having no proper knowledge of cost, sets prices which preclude the possibility of there being an adequate profit in the business for any one. The material cumulative effect of this unintelligent competition was really the prime factor in causing the formation of the Southern Textile Association in Charlotte, N. C., in 1907, by David Clark, G. S. Escott and E. Bowen.

Honesty of purpose, mutuality of interest and co-operation in its broadest sense is the primary keynote of this association, and has been

men and handlers of cotton products deavor. are presented and fully discussed.

Those eligible for membership in our association include superintendents, overseers, agents, master mechanics, designers, electricians, engineers, representatives of textile papers, instructors of textile schools and those engaged in allied pursuits. In our list of honorary members we have but two names, Caesar Cone, of Greensboro, N. C., and T. H. Rennie, of Pell City, Ala.

The objects of our association are to extend and encourage investigation and experiment in scientific methods of cotton and textile manufacturing; to gather and promulgate information concerning cotton spinning; to promote social intercourse among superintendents and overseers of the different departments of cotton mills, or allied pursuits; to bring the men in charge of the operation of the mills into closer relationship with their employers

enough to accommodate it, and to hold one of the Southern Textile Association conventions at the same time and place, thus giving our members an opportunity to see new improvements and to get first-hand information about machinery, which they could not otherwise secure without considerable expense and loss of time in going to New England. This organization has made strenuous efforts to have this textile show brought South, and it is believed that this will yet be accomplished. In furtherance of this object, it has been decided to hold our 1915 fall meeting in Greenville, S. C., which is known to be, in the South, what Fall River is in New England, so far as cotton manufacturing goes, and in conjunction with this meeting it is planned to have a large machinery exhibit. Considerable interest is being taken in this, and local Greenville people insist that they expect to hold such an exhibit in their city annually and are

(Continued on Page 15.)

MANNING BOILERS

The first boiler of the Manning type (150 H. P. unit) was designed by Capt. C. H. Manning, superintendent of the Amoskeag Mfg. Co., Manchester, N. H., and was placed in operation in the plant of that company in January, 1883. This Manning boiler was in service over twenty-five years at 110 pounds pressure, 10 pounds more than the pressure for which it was originally intended. The expenditure for repairs on this boiler was less than \$100, the greatest expense having been incurred by the taking out of a number of tubes, not because of defects, but to see how much they had deteriorated. Contrary to the theory of most boiler exports, the greatest deterioration was at the lower tube sheet, the tubes above the water line showing very slight wear. The first battery of sixteen boilers, built under the direction of Capt. C. H. Manning, was started October 1, 1883. The total expense per boiler, including grates in this plant (after more than 25 years' usage) has been \$375, which is a yearly expense of \$15 per boiler. What other type of boiler can show such a record?

Every great invention is the result of gradual evolution, and the Manning boiler of the present day is no exception. The first boilers of this type were built for 100 pounds working pressure, with low fireboxes, thin reverse flanges, were hand riveted and little attention was paid to the minor details, the aggregate of which constitute perfection.

Experimental as these first boilers were they conclusively demonstrated that the principle of the boiler was correct and that great possibilities lay in the development of its application. The correctness of its construction and design particularly adapt the Manning boiler type, and, under ordinary conditions, for the extremely high pressures of if properly operated there, will be

the present time. The tube layouts have been carefully calculated so that the proper ratio exists between the grate and heating surfaces. The length of the tubes has been so proportioned to their diameter that practically all the heat units of combustion are absorbed.

With the old style vertical boiler, it was almost impossible to clean the crown sheet and the water leg, for the simple reason that they were inaccessible. With the Manning boiler of today, the case is entirely different. The outer water leg plate is carried well above the firebox head, and a number of handholes placed on a line with the crown sheet. The tubes are placed in straight rows with one-inch spaces between them, and two additional extra wide central spaces run at right angles to each other, thus allowing every part of the crown sheet to be thoroughly cleaned. When the feed water contains excessive amount of lime, magnesia or other foreign substances, a number of extra handholes, the invention of Capt. C. H. Manning are put in the shell opposite each tube aisle. By means of these, the trouble resulting from the accumulation of sediment, scales, etc., on the crown sheet is entirely obviated. Around the bottom of water leg and over fire door, handholes are also placed. A cleaning chain, also the invention of Capt. C. H. Manning, is placed inside the water leg, by means of which any sediment may be removed.

The outside furnace plate is sometimes carried a little higher and one or more manholes placed opposite the crown sheet, thus providing additional facilities for cleaning and internal inspection.

The cost of repairs on the Manning boiler is less than on any other boiler type, and, under ordinary conditions,

no expenditure for repairs in ten or more years. In the case of a brick set boiler, it is always necessary, no matter how much care is exercised, to repair the setting once a year, and the masonry around the doors oftener. Thus it is obvious that the expense for repairs to brick set boilers would equal, in from ten to fifteen years, the first cost of boiler. With an internally fired boiler, the economy remains constant, while with a brick set boiler, the openings in the setting allow the cold air to mix with the heat of combustion thereby cooling the gases and rendering the boiler less efficient.

The Manning boiler represents, without doubt, the maximum of safety in construction. It is so designed that the strongest parts or subjected to the greatest strain, and, as the outside firebox and shell plates do not come in contact with the fire, they may be as thick as required, while the necessary strength for the thinner furnace plates is gained by stay-bolting. There is, of course, no danger of tube explosions in any fire tube boiler, this being one of the undesirable features of water tube boilers, with which tube explosions are of frequent occurrence. We can say of the Manning type of boiler, as of the horizontal tubular, that no boiler of this type, constructed with butt-stap joints, has exploded. This record means that at last, after many years of experimenting with the so-called safety boilers, whose name, in most cases, was the only safety feature about them, a practical safety boiler has appeared, and its constantly increasing installation shows that the thankful boiler users appreciate the time and money spent to bring about this perfectin of safety.

The Manning-type of boiler occupies less space per horse power than any other type of boiler design-

ed on correct principles and consequently, a greater amount of horse power may be installed in a given floor space. A single boiler of 250 H. P. requires but a floor space of 8 feet in diameter.

The great advantage that the Manning boiler has over any other type is its ability to furnish superheated steam without a separate superheater. This advantage explains the tremendous demand for this type of boiler in modern steam plants, where high pressure dry steam is required, and especially where turbines are used. Ten years ago, very little attention was paid to superheated steam and its value was only recognized in this country recently, although the French and Germans have made use of it for a number of years, to great advantage. The amount of superheat ordinary present in a manning boiler is from 25° to 35°, although this temperature can be increased a great deal by simply lowering the water line. When turbines are used, it is often desirable to have a high degree of superheat, and this is obtained in the Manning type of boiler by increasing the length of tubes. On all other types of boilers, to obtain dry steam, separate superheaters must be installed, which require not only a high first cost, but also a large expenditure from time to time for repairs, made necessary by the rapid deterioration of the superheaters.

As regards economy, an examination of the tests shown below will prove that this type of boiler is equally efficient as the "time-honored horizontal tubular boiler." The question very often arises as to why the Manning boiler should be so efficient when the gases travel but a short distance and in straight lines. A moments' consideration will explain. The tubes are of small diameter and of such length that the heat units are practically all removed

Results of Manning Boiler Tests.

Number	Year	Grate area, sq. ft.	Heating surface square feet	Steam pressure, lbs.	Boiler H. P. developed	Kind of coal	Coal burned per sq. ft. of grate per hour	Water evan. per hour per sq. ft. water heating surface from and to 212 degrees. Lbs.	Evaporation from and at 212°		Boiler H. P. per sq. ft. of grate	No. sq. ft. of water heating surface per horse power	Temperature escaping gases degrees F.	Tested by	How fired	
									Per lb. combustible Lbs.	Per lb. coal. Lbs.						
1	**	28.3	1260 & 1700	46	243	Cumberland	13.1	3.2	11.34	12.29	8.58	5.18	427	Barrus	Hand	
2	1897	33.2	1489 & 2154	153	123	Cumberland	11.7	2.86	10.94	11.96	3.72	12.	520	Barrus	Hand	
3	1894	28.27	1388 & 1869	123	194	Pocahontas	23.0	4.90	10.07	12.00	6.85	7.	531	Denton	Hand	
4	1894	28.27	1388 & 1869	123	126	Pocahontas	14.7	3.10	10.38	12.32	4.47	11.	496	Denton	Hand	
5	1894	28.27	1388 & 1869	156	95	Pocahontas	10.9	2.30	10.62	12.35	3.38	15.	362	Denton	Hand	
6	1894	28.27	1388 & 1869	142	98	Cumberland	11.0	2.44	10.89	11.92	3.47	14.	380	Dean	Hand	
7	1894	33.4	1384 & 2036	114	119	Pocahontas	11.3	2.90	11.19	11.92	3.57	11.6	392	Dean	Hand	
8	1894	33.4	1492 & 2036	115	162	Pocahontas	15.2	3.69	10.02	11.83	4.85	9.2	439	Dean	Hand	
9	1894	28.2	1745—Total	67	115	Cumberland	12.7	2.28*	10.96	11.64	4.09	15.1*	491	Dean	Hand	
10	1905	33.2	1647 & 2201	110	179	Pocahontas	16.53	3.75	11.26	11.89	5.39	9.20	449	Sheldon	Hand	
11	1898	28.25	1347 & 1796	125	107	Pocahontas	9.96	2.39	11.47	12.26	3.78	12.58	331	Erickson	Hand	
12	1888	28.27	1260 & 1701	46	121	Cumberland	13.8	2.89	11.34	12.28	4.28	10.4	427	Barrus	Hand	
13	1898	28.27	1347 & 1796	160	110	Pocahontas	11.2	2.42	12.09	12.76	3.88	12.24	418	Manning	Hand	
14	1900	52.00	2498 & 3393	107	350	Cumberland	20.8	4.84	11.17	12.37	6.73	7.13	742	Manning	Roney Stoker	
15	1897	28.30	1260 & 1700	99	132	Pocahontas	13.6	3.10	11.89	12.74	4.66	9.54	522	Barrus	Hand	
16	1901	38.5	2174 & 2852	115	192	Cumberland	15.89	3.04	10.57	12.47	4.98	11.32	368	Green	Hand	
17	1894	169.62	8298 & 11124	125	747	Pocahontas	13.71	3.19	10.80	13.09	4.40	11.10	510	Denton	Hand	
18	1894	226.16	11064 & 14832	124	797	Pocahontas	10.42	2.48	11.09	13.41	3.52	13.88	467	Denton	Hand	
19	1894	197.89	9681 & 12978	125	715	Pocahontas	11.01	2.55	10.75	13.02	3.61	13.53	460	Denton	Hand	
20	1895	33.4	1897 & 2431	79	226	Pocahontas	21.56	4.11	10.83	11.50	6.77	8.40	422	Denton	Hand	
Average evaporation,								10.98	12.30							
* Figured from total heating surface. ** Unknown.																

* Figured from total heating surface. ** Unknown.

when they enter the uptake, as shown by the temperature. (See tests below.) These tests prove conclusively that the Manning boiler is as economical as any type of boiler in use at the present time.

In every brick set boiler, there is a large percentage of heat lost by radiation. This amount is estimated by able engineers at about 5 per cent. With the Manning boilers, there is no brickwork, and consequently no heat loss by radiation. This type of boiler, on account of its construction, requires less chimney draught to burn a given amount of fuel than any other type of boiler. The gasses pass directly from the combustion chamber through the tubes into the smoke bonnet, without a single turn. As every turn seriously affects the draught, it will be seen why the above statement is correct. The following are a few of the many points of excellence which clearly show the superiority of Manning boilers:

Low cost of installation; economy of fuel; good circulation; low cost of maintenance; ability to easily clean fire and water surfaces; open market for repairs; constant economy; high factor of safety; safety of tubes; simplicity; absence of baffle plates; effective heating surface; reliability; no short circuiting of gases; ability to furnish superheated steam without a superheater; absence of all brick-work, and economy of floor space.

The steel used in the shall of Manning boilers is the very best quality of Open Hearth Firebox, with a tensile strength of 52,000-62,000 pounds. The plates in the inside furnace and ogee heads are of special soft steel, with low tensile strength and high ductility, admirably adapted for the purposes for which they are used. The fire door openings are formed by flanging out the inside and outside furnace sheets and riveting them together. By this method, the rivets are protected from the fire. As the fire does not come in contact with the shell of boiler, it is possible, by using thick shell plates and placing the staybolts closely together, to build these boilers for any desirable pressure, and not a few are working under 200 pounds pressure with most excellent results.

Below, twenty tests will be found on Manning boilers, from representative concerns and made by reputable engineers. Note their very high average economy; viz., 12.30 pounds of water evaporated from and at 212° per pound of combustible. It so happens that, in a majority of these tests, the boilers were run below their rating, but tests numbers 3, 14 and 20 show what these boilers can do when burning more than 17 pounds of coal per square foot of grate per hour.

Watson Wants Labor Laws.

Columbia, S. C.—Fifteen specific recommendations as to labor legislation are made to the general assembly by the commissioner of agriculture, commerce and industries, E. J. Watson. Some of these were made last year and passed one house, lack of time and the pressure of other measures preventing their enact-

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

ment into law. As to these the commissioner says:

"They are presented because they are designed to carry forward this work without injury to any industry, but with benefit to industries affected and with benefit to those workers socially, morally and otherwise, and they merely call for a proper, desirable and logical development of a reasonable program of social and economic legislation in full keeping with the substantial progress that the state is making and further because they do not call for appropriations and additional expenses, but merely for such enactments as will contain within themselves provision for just penalties, without which the enactments will be as worthless and ineffective as the present hours of labor law."

The recommendations are as follows:

1. That the messenger boy act should be made to apply to boys working in places of amusement, cold drink stands and offices, and that news boys should be prohibited from working before 6 a. m. or later than 8 p. m.

Bar Suction Shuttle.

2. That an act should be speedily passed to prohibit absolutely after July 1, 1915, the use of the suction shuttle in any cotton mill. This is a matter of such vital concern to the operatives in the textiles that I cannot too strongly urge the enactment of the law on the subject.

3. That an act be passed to eliminate the provision relating to the hours of labor in the textiles permitting the making up of lost time, and substitute therefor such regulations to cover such contingencies as can be enforced. The department is prepared to suggest the proper form of the measure to cure this crying evil in a proper and reasonable manner.

4. That all manufacturers be required to file reports with the commissioner at least one month earlier than December 5, as with the necessary details occasioned by correspondence it is practically impossible to handle all of the statistical data, collate it and get it published in time for the opening of the general assembly.

5. To require all factory buildings to be equipped with fire escape when persons are employed above the ground floor, and to require all doors to open outward, the commissioner being given authority to enforce the regulations with adequate penalties provided for failure to comply. This matter the department regards as of vital concern.

6. To require proper safeguarding of all dangerous machinery and belting in all manufacturing plants and work shops, the commissioner being given authority to hear appeals and to finally judge of the efficiency of the safeguarding: the act providing penalties for failure to comply.

7. To confer upon the commissioner and the factory inspectors authority to enforce, under penalties, orders for proper ventilation and sanitation of all manufacturing plants, work shops and other establishments in which more than five persons are employed as laborers.

8. To provide for a vigorous in-

spection for bakeries and confectionery shops and for the enforcement under adequate penalties of strict regulations as to sanitary conditions.

9. To prevent the appearance of any child under the age of 14 years in any professional performance in any theatre or place of amusement.

10. To make employment agencies subject to license by the commissioner who shall prepare and enforce proper rules and regulations for the conduct of such establishments under proper penalties.

11. To provide for a commission to investigate the subject of workmen's compensation and insurance in manufacturing plants; said commission to report to the next session of general assembly. Further that this commission make similar report on the question of minimum wage for women and children.

Reports of Accidents.

12. To require report by employers to the commissioner of all accidents occurring in manufacturing plants of any description upon blanks to be furnished for that purpose.

13. To prohibit the employment of any child under 14 years of age in any manufacturing plant in the state of South Carolina, such prohibition being conditioned upon the enactment of a compulsory educational law.

14. To provide for an additional inspector to be resident in the city of Charleston, operating in the coastal plain territory.

15. To provide for the continuation of garden demonstration work in the mill villages of the state, either under a bureau conducted with this department or with the extension work of Winthrop or Clemson college, as may be deemed most advisable.

American Mill Fabrics of Highest Character.

There is plenty of misinformation current in primary and secondary dry goods markets relating to the lack of novelty and character in domestic fancy goods, and it is a curious fact of merchandising that most of the education mills and selling agents must direct us toward the buyer from them, rather than toward the buyer at the retail counter.

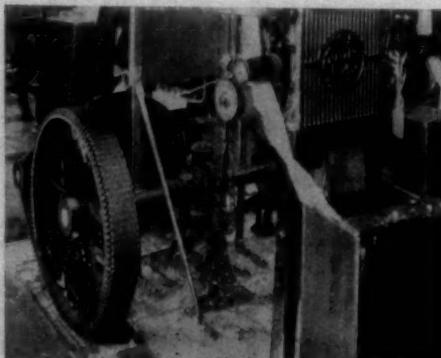
The consumer of this country is prepared and has long been prepared to recognize and purchase the very best goods mills will make here, but there has always been difficulty in convincing buyers for jobbers and retailers to take the same business risks with domestic goods that are taken with imported goods of less intrinsic merit.

Lest there may be any doubt about the virtue of domestic-made lines, a buyer who is unconvinced will find it profitable to look over the new fall lines of fabric novelties for house, evening and street wear just brought out by Galey & (Continued on Page 8.)

Link-Belt Silent Chain

FOR POWER TRANSMISSION

FLEXIBLE AS A BELT—POSITIVE AS A GEAR
MORE EFFICIENT THAN EITHER



While the field of application of Link-Belt Silent Chain is almost universal, it is particularly advantageous for textile drives. Its smooth, positive, elastic action, without the noise or shock of gears, and without the slip and irregular driving of belts, makes it particularly applicable to drive machines handling delicate fabrics. Write for Catalogue Number 125

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Birmingham	General Machinery Co.	Minneapolis	Link-Belt Supply Co.
Cleveland	Rockefeller Building	Montreal, Can.	John Milien & Sons, Ltd.

Preparation of Warps for Weaving

Contest Nearing Close.

The contest on "Preparation of Warps for Weaving" is nearing its close as we will reach the last article (No. 39) week after next and the following week will announce the winners.

There is a \$2.00 prize for the man who can guess the winning article and any subscriber is allowed two guesses. It costs nothing to make a guess and you may get the \$2.00.

Number Thirty.

As the yarn comes from the spinning room it should be placed in the boxes with care so as not to drop any bobbins on the floor, for dirty yarn makes waste. The shuttles should be set to give the least strain on the yarn. The knot-tying machines are next and they should be inspected at least twice daily to see that they do not make slip-knots. Operatives should see that all kinks are out of the yarn before it leaves the knotters. The guides should be set according to the number of yarn, close for fine yarn and wide for coarse yarn. They should be close enough to catch all gouts as this is the place to correct bad work.

The spooler traverse should be set so that the spools will have a barrel shape layer in the center and taper at each end. The spools should not be filled so full that they will tangle in the holders. In taking them from the spooler to the warpers they should be placed in padded boxes to keep the yarn clean and not injure the spools. The spooler should not be fanned off while running. All cleaning should be done when the machines are not in operation.

Warping.

Warping is a very important process for after the yarn leaves the warper bad work cannot be removed. After the spools have been tied in and before the warper is started, all loose lint should be fanned off. See that all drop wires are working loose and that all ends are in straight. The tender should watch the selvage. Warp cloth should be inspected also. Warper should not be run too fast. The finer the yarn the less speed should be used. The tender should be well paid and held responsible for all bad work. After the full beam has been taken off and weighed, it should be placed where nothing will stretch it, and where it cannot get hit.

Slashing.

After the full beam has been placed in the creel and the yarn tied to the end of that which has just been run off, the threads are placed in the cone, the roller is let down and the slasher started. The operator should watch the warper beam closely for loose or crossed ends, as a great deal of bad work can be prevented by so doing.

Sizing should be in charge of a competent man. The kettle should be cleaned out every day and no old size used over. The blankets should be watched closely. After the yarn has been run on the loom beam, it should be placed in a rack until the drawing room man is ready for it. If yarn is kept in a lousy place it should be covered with burlap. When the yarn is placed on the frame of the tying-in machine, it should be watched closely, kept straight and no loose ends left for the weaver. When it is carried to the loom and placed in the proper place, the fixer should see that the loom is set up right before leaving, and that all of the ends are in the proper place.

Rambling Boy.

Number Thirty-One.

As this contest starts at the spoolers we will begin by considering how the bobbins should be placed in the spooler boxes. In most mills the spooler hands spools by the box so the bobbins are taken from a bin and measured to the spooler hand. To start with it must be seen that this box must be made of canvas or at least it must be free from splinters so as to prevent the breakage of thread on the spoolers, for it is a known fact that the more knots there are tied in the yarn, the more chances it has to break on the slasher and in the weave room. It is for the same reason that we must set our shuttles so as to give the right tension, and not to cause too great a strain on the yarn. Too much strain on the yarn not only requires the tying of more knots, but also takes the stretch out of the yarn, as it is very important to have this stretch when weaving. Each up and down motion of the harness on the loom, not only takes up so much of the warp, but it gives a certain jerk to the yarn, and the yarn must have enough elasticity in it to stand this jerk received from the harness.

So it will be seen that there are two important things to be looked after from the spooler to the slasher. These are to avoid the tying of as many knots as possible

and to have the tension right. The latter should be just barely enough to keep the yarn from sagging when it is being wound off. If the spool is too hard, you may know that the spooler is taking out some of the stretch which will be needed when it gets to the loom.

After arranging the spooler so as to prevent as many knots as possible, the third thing is to see that the knots are tied right. In order to do this, the knitter must be in good condition, and to keep it so, the spooler hand must be instructed to watch the knot just as if it had been tied by hand, and when any defect is found in the knitter to have it fixed at once. It must be remembered that you can tie a good knot by hand or that you can tie a bad one. This is one thing that is overlooked by the majority of mill men. They seem to think that just so the knitter is working it is all right, but this is not so. Man is not perfect, neither is the knitter, but the knitter will give the best service if kept in good shape.

Of course each spooler's work should be marked so that the warper hand could tell who was making bad work providing any was being made. All bad work should be reported to the overseer, and he of course should look after it immediately. The spooler hands should be required to untangle their own bad work, as this will make them more careful, and also make them report any spindles that are making bad work. The guides should be set to catch any gouts that may be on the yarn and the thread should not be allowed to run in the guide after it has made a groove in the guides, as it will injure the yarn and make it fuzz up, as fuzzy yarn will not make smooth cloth.

The hand on the warpers should tie the weavers knot and should not part the ends on the beam while getting up broken ends as this will make them lap over each other, which causes them to break when running off behind the slasher.

Next we come to the slasher, and it should be understood that good yarn can be made bad, and that bad yarn can be made better. First, the beams should be set behind the size box in line with each other. Each beam should be weighted separately, so as to get the same tension on each beam, thus keeping too much stretch being taken from the yarn. As stated before, the elasticity will be needed when the yarn reaches the loom. If for any cause the slasher should stand an unreasonable time between doffs, the slasher should be doffed and the yarn that

is around the cylinders should be pulled off, and put in the waste pile, for if it is put on the loom it will not run and if it does run, it will make seconds. Then the weaver may get discouraged and quit, and your room may get a bad name and once it gets a bad name you cannot get good help, without which you can not turn out good work.

The sizing of the warps is another important point, but as there are so many different ways of obtaining a good sizing for different grades of goods, that I do not consider that one could any more give a definite sizing for warps than I would think that I could tell you what size traveler to run on a certain number of yarn, and any good spinner will tell you that this cannot be done. The sizing that will suit one mill will not suit another. Of course the size is made of starch, tallow and different compounds, and should be cooked until it is thin enough to stick to the yarn, but if it is cooked too long it will get too thick and instead of penetrating the yarn, it will stick to the outside only to be knocked off when it reaches the loom. The same jerk that will break the thread if it does not have sufficient elasticity, will also knock off the size if it is not properly cooked. I can recommend potato starch, and I also know men who are getting the very best results from corn starch, so this is left to your own judgment. As the spinner has to decide what traveler to use, so does the weaver have to decide upon his size.

The selvage should by all means be 2-ply and should not be run on the warper, but put in a creel behind the slasher. Do not run the selvage through the slasher.

Watchful Waiting.

Number Thirty-Two.

In order to have good running warps they must first be made right in the spinning room. Second they must be spooled right; third, they must be warped right, and fourth they must be slashed right.

To spool the yarn right you must first have the spoolers set properly, the guides set so knots and gouts will not pass through them. Watch the spoolers and see that they pull the kinks out when they tie the ends and do not allow them to have long knots and loose waste on the yarn. Next the yarn must be warped right. When the yarn is put in the creels, it must pass through the warper combs and drop eyes straight, so that no ends are crossed. The selvages must be set so they

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Thursday, January 28, 1915.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

7

will not rub the beam head and pile up, making a high selvage, or be so far off from the beam that they make a soft selvage or a low one. You must have the warper tenders taught not to pick up an end which is crossed around other threads as it will make a draw back when it comes to the slasher. Have the tenders tie short knots and hold the kinks out of the yarn when tying in a thread.

When the yarn is put on the slasher creels the beams must be in line so that no selvage threads will rub the beam heads and break them or make them roll up and run badly. The yarn must be counted in a comb or struck in. I think that counting is best for fine number, eight threads to a dent and so on, according to the beam and the number of ends. Keep a good straight lease to keep the yarn from sticking together. Have the selvages set so the yarn will not rub the beam heads and break out or pile up. See that the friction is not too loose or too tight, so the yarn on the beam will not be too slack and soft, or not too tight and break on the beams.

In making size and cooking it, I find that there is no fixed time for cooking size. It depends altogether on the steam. Where you have good dry steam you can cook the size longer and better than where you have wet steam with a lot of water in it. When you mix the starch, compound and tallow and turn wet steam in, it does not take long to thin the size down, and you cannot cook it for more than about 45 minutes. When you have good dry steam, you can cook the size from an hour to an hour and fifteen minutes, and it will not be any thinner than your first at 45 minutes. Keep the size in the size box as nearly the same as possible, so as to have all the yarn sized alike. See that the size is kept boiling so it will penetrate the yarn and not stick on the outside and fall off in front of the slasher and on the loom. Watch the steam and see that the yarn is dried perfectly when wound on the loom beams, so there will be no wet warps. They will stick, mildew and cause seconds. You must not have too high a steam pressure or you will scorch the warps, making them brittle and causing them to run badly on the loom.

Next the tying-in. In order to have good straight warps you first must have good straight patterns. Have the operator to brush them properly and see that his machine is doing good work, tying good knots and not tying any doubles, or breaking any threads. Handle the warps carefully when taking them down from machine.

Beginner.

Number Thirty-Three.

Supposing the yarn spun is of a fair quality. I would begin at the spooler. I would begin at the spooler by having it lined and level and lifting rods working free. Mangle gear guide rods and guides set so as to make a barrel shaped spool with both ends the same size when spool is full. Use perfect spools all alike. Metal bound ones are preferable and will not splinter at the heads or get unbalanced by pieces of head breaking off which will cause an uneven pull at the warper. Run all spools full but not too full as to rub against each other while on spindles, for the rubbing will either cause waste or weak warp. A barrel-shaped spool is less likely to snarl off at ends when being handled from spooler until tied in

warper creels and will run more evenly in warper creels than if large and small ends are made. Set bobbin holders slightly to the left of thread guides, just enough to prevent it from running out of guide when spool is run. Have under jaws of guides to work freely, which will enable the spooler tender to keep them clean. By so doing it will prevent the yarn from running in one place and wearing grooves in jaws of guides or guide rods and chafing the yarn at the same time. Set the jaws of guides as close together as the stock will allow in order to catch as many gouts, slugs and other stuff off the yarn as possible without causing more injury to the yarn with chafing or extra knots than a few small gouts would cause. When I find the man who catches all the gouts at the spooler I will doff my hat to him, for I have inspected many yards of fancy dry goods as well as sheeting and have railed so far to find ten yards of any kind that was free from gouts.

Have the spoolers to use knotters. Keep them in good order so as to tie a perfect knot with the ends cut off short. Right here a great deal of seconds in the weave room can be prevented by the spooler tender tightening on the thread enough to draw out the kink, which usually takes place when tied before letting the spool take it up. Be careful not to let any of the short ends of thread or flyings get on the yarn while spooling for they will probably get choked up in a drop wire at the warper. If so, will chafe the threads or cause it to break. Keep everything around the spool room. Have enough padded boxes on wheels to hold all the spools in use and should one have a good supply of them. Don't roll a few boxes to one side where the yarn would dry out, get dirty or covered with lint. If you have a large supply keep them all in circulation as equally as possible to prevent drying out and causing uneven weights of warps.

Warping.

Have warpers level. Have raise rolls level in order to work freely. Keep all parts of stop-motions in first class order and be sure that every drop wire will cause the warper to stop if the thread breaks—keep the raise rolls regulated to take up the slack when warper stops by having extra weights to put on or take off if needed. To prevent an uneven pull at the warpers one should have everything as uniform as possible, namely all spools of same weight, length and bore, all creel stands should be glass or metal, all skewers should be iron or wood and not some of each. All ends should run straight and not cross each other. All drop wires and combs should be kept clean. All warper beam heads should be as true as possible in order to run a good selvage.

Warper beams should be put on straight with the drum. If weights are used be sure both ends are weighted alike. Warper beams should lean toward the creel or as some call it, backward, as the tender can piece up a broken end without crossing it much easier.

Warper tenders should be careful to tie short knots and be extra careful not to let loose ends or lint get of their fingers or aprons or any way get on the warps while running. If so they either give trouble at the slasher or hang on to a single thread and pass through the size but not failing to show up at the proper time when they get to the weave room. Always stop off the warpers while sweeping around them.

When starting again go slow and

pick off all lint or pieces of threads that may hang on threads, and as the same time see that no kinked threads goes through.

Slashing.

To make good warps a slasher should be kept in good order with good valves. Section beams should be put on with the heads all in line. Each beam should have a friction rope at one or both ends.

This can be easily had by putting a staple in the floor. Tie a piece or rope in it and a weight of proper size to the other end. Be careful to have the back top rolls properly covered. I find a good way is to first put on a coat of white lead, then a few rounds of heavy drill before putting on the slasher cloth, which should be of good flannel of such a weight to suit the yarn sized. The front bottom draw roll should be covered with medium sheeting, but be careful not to put on enough to strain the yarn between cylinder and draw rolls.

Good size can be made with starch, good compound and tallow, while I have found to add a little wax gives good results. Size should be cooked from three-quarters to one hour and kept at a slow boil all the time in starch box. Keep the emulsion roll level and about seven-eights of it in the size all the time while running, so as to enable the size to boil through and into the yarn. A slasher man should be on the watch all the time. Keep steam regulated to dry the yarn only, for if the cylinder gets too hot the size will bake like a soda biscuit and rub off. A slasher man should have a pair of correct scales and a few buckets. And after he finds a formula to be the right thing he should have it posted before him and weigh out each amount separate. Keep the scales in good order and weigh the stuff and use no guess work.

The slasher man should have a rod marked so as to measure one-fourth, one-half, three-fourths and a full kettle of size in order to make up small quantities before stopping time to prevent waste of size or having any left over. A slasher should be covered over with a good hood made of some material that will not rot or rust, with pipes or flues connected to it to carry out all escaping steam. Special attention should be paid to keeping clean, slasher kettles. The piping from kettle to starch box and the starch box.

I find a good rule to follow is to start in the morning with everything clean. Run through dinner and stop off an hour earlier in the evening. By so doing one can keep the size in better condition than to start up at noon with a half kettle of thin size to be heaved up by adding more starch which will very often stick to the warps in pieces as large as grains of rice. In making up the last batch of size for the day make only enough. Don't leave size in kettle over night, but fill kettle and starch box with clean water. In the morning turn steam on and bring it to a boil and wash them out clean. Have a piece of hose

pipe connected to a water pipe and give the slasher cloth on rolls a good soaking before starting in the morning.

When starting a new set the ends per dent should be counted behind the slasher. That will cause all ends to be regular on the beam. Be careful to string and lease the beams. Don't let two or more threads run without it. When an empty beam is put on special attention should be paid to the friction and selvages. Have a place marked on the friction lever for weight to be when starting an empty beam.

After a cut or so are run move it up and move it up again before beam is full. Be sure that the loom beam is properly set in front of slasher to prevent one side of warp going on tighter than the other. Keep outer end of blanket carded down to prevent streaks on warp. Run regular speed as possible. Keep bolts and beam heads tightened up. Before taking off full beam put on slasher warp tape or gummy paper instead of a comb to hold the ends in warps straight. Take off the beam using care not to let it get stained with black or nasty oil. Put it on a beam truck without spikes in the top which might cause a few broken threads. Tie the warp to a pair of good harness with a good reed that was properly drawn for the pattern. Be sure the machine tied no doublets, but every end to its place.

Experience.

Number Thirty-Four.

The preparation of warps for weaving begins at the spoolers. The machines should be in line and perfectly level. Guide bars must be in line with spool heads and should lack 1-32 of an inch of going to the ends, top and bottom. If allowed to go to the ends, the yarn will pile when the traverse is on a change and this will cause the spools to fill faster at the ends than in the middle, consequently making bad spools. The guides should be set close enough to catch all gouts and slubs and to break all weak yarn.

Spooler tenders should keep all threads in guides and all knots should be tied and the ends broken off close to the knot. If knotters are used they should be examined frequently to see that there are not tying slip-knots. Spooler tenders should not fan off machines while yarn is tied off, even if the machines are stopped, for lint will catch on the yarn and make bad places in the warp. All soft yarn should be detected by spooler tenders and laid out to make bands with, as it will not make warps that will run well on the slasher or loom.

The warper should be level and in line with the creel. The latter should be level and spools level in the creels, so as to keep creels from rubbing the side of the creel. If spools rub the creel it takes all of the elasticity out of the yarn on that spool, and makes a bad thread all through the warp. One bad thread will make one bad warp and

Guessing Blank.

I guess that the contest article signed _____

will win first prize.

Name _____

Address _____

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one bad warp beam on the slasher will make one bad set on the slasher, so you see the further it goes the worse it gets. The stop-motion should be in perfect working order and act as soon as the thread breaks, and there should be a brake on the machine to help stop it as soon as possible after a thread breaks. The thread that is broken is stopped and is getting shorter as long as the machine runs while it is broken, and it will get too tight and break when it is run on the slasher, causing loose ends. The warper tenders should be competent hands, who will do what is told them when you are not looking as well as when you are. They should fan off only when the beam is off, and not when the machine is running, as the lint will catch on the warp and go through, and after the swing, it will look like a gout and the spinner will be blamed for it when it is really the warpers' fault.

Next comes the slasher, which is as important as any of the other processes through which the yarn goes. The tender should know his business. He should weigh all starch, and compound while cold, and then gradually bring to a boil. Then let it boil for at least 45 minutes, pour hot water in the size box before letting down the size. In placing beams on the slasher, if all of them do not have the same number of ends, place the smallest number at the back, and there is less stretch in a short length than in a long length. Have the section beams in line and square across, and do not have too much weight on the beams, or it will stretch the yarn and make a rotten warp. Put in the lease strings at each beam when they come over to the front. But in a lease rod at every string so as to part each thread from the others. Then count in the warp, putting in an equal number in each dent. Set the cones so as not to have the warp too close to the beam ends, for if it rubs it will weaken the warp at the selvage and a bad selvage means a bad warp.

A. G. R.

American Mill Fabrics of Highest Character.

(Continued from Page 5.)

Lord from the Aberfoyle Mills, the pioneers of the finest quality cotton fabrics in fancies and distinctly American weaves and designs.

This business was started over 30 years ago and has made progress under the brand "Our Aim to Excel," until to-day it is known as the leader in production of fabrics from all sorts of fibres, including the choicest mercerized cotton yarns, fibre silk, flax specialties, pure silk, hamie and anything else that may be profitable and safely used for a cloth that warrants the stamp of character this house has demanded.

One of the cloths that will certainly command attention is a gabardine voile, all cotton, which has a worsted feel and a soft silk sheen, possible only in these days of wonderful finishing results on high grade cotton.

A tartan flannel, partly wool, is another fabric that shows what remarkable progress has been made after long experimenting to secure a popular priced and attractive style. Other more staple fabrics are shown in the covert lines, called marine, militaire, and modiste, and while these are all cotton, they are so superior that one of the most ex-

pert cloth buyers in the West put down an order for \$100,000 worth before he had secured what he can sell to his trade.

There is a wide demand all over the country for light weight soft fabrics used in dancing gowns, and while a great many specialties have already been placed on the market by these mills for this purpose, the latest fall offerings include many cloths unlike anything yet seen in this country or any other, for that matter, many of which are made of artificial silk and pure silk, woven on fine cotton warps to give added strength and service. The choicest of these, called drap etoile, sole dansa, silk-skin, lenolite, vanitie silk, voile de sois, sole callare, sole rayer, moonlight crepe, in brocade, jacquard, basket, and corded weaves, will bear comparison from any point of view with the very best fabrics ever imported. In the matter of price and construction it is conceded by fabric experts that nothing excels them in the offerings in this market.

Many of the fall plaid lines offered are particularly interesting because they are constructed for service, either as school dresses, or for ordinary hard street wear, and they have in them the high character that should go with any cloth offered from a mill that has aimed to deserve repeat orders because the goods have given satisfaction in appearance and wear.

One of the cloths that has come to the front in popular favor is a changeable silk. In this line of offerings there are several varieties of goods of this general character, among others a sole panache, a sole sequin, and a silk velvan. A minute description of these goods would convey only a vague idea of just how beautiful they are. There are, of course, many imitations of goods of this character in the market in piece dyes, and in very cheap weaves, but the real fine cross-woven and daintily colored fabrics will hold a place of their own and will remain so far superior to imitation that buyers will be safe in carrying them through any season.

This particular line of goods is the leader in the developments that have attended the use of artificial silk, a fact conceded in the trade, and not to be lightly regarded by those who are trying to hold that American mills show no progress in artistic novelty in designing and producing.

The Aberfoyle ginghams and plaids, and many of the standard silk piques, and fine shirtings, stand in a class by themselves in quality and general character, and many of these goods are offered for fall in new designs and colorings, on which deliveries will be guaranteed to the full satisfaction of the buyer, who has been featuring foreign cloths of less merit.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

A Few Letters.

Profile Mills

Jacksonville, Ala., Jan. 18, 1915.
David Clark, Editor,
Southern Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.
Dear Sir: I am very much inter-

ested in the stand you took in behalf of the Southern cotton mills and people of the South at the National Child Labor Conference at Washington, D. C., Jan. 6th. Thousands of people have cheered for you for being the man behind the gun with an iron nerve.

You did the proper thing at the right time, showed both sides of the picture for the mill owners and laborers. I think you have flushed the covey and opened the eyes of the people both North and South to the child labor problem.

I think all of the Southern people should stand to you in your journal and help to make it a great success as you have done so much for us personally and politically, for with clean hands and a clear conscience you have stated the conditions to the world.

Our child labor law is in force and carried out in almost every mill in the Southern States.

While we cannot control the whole national proposition, I do think we are looking after our own backyards and keeping them in a better shape than those people who are trying to come to our play grounds and take charge of it, and be the boss for us.

We sincerely thank you for your address. With best wishes, I am,

Yours very respectfully,

J. H. Garrett.

Avondale Mills

Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 16, 1915.

David Clark,
Charlotte, N. C.

My dear Mr. Clark: I am sure

that every man in the South who is connected with the manufacturing of cotton and who knows the conditions in and about the mills, feel gratified and appreciate the position you took before the National Child Labor Committee in Washington.

We have been extremely misrepresented as to working small children and are glad to know we have so strong a champion. May your efforts grow mightier till they are convinced of the error of their way.

With kind personal regards, I am,
Yours very truly,
Z. H. Mangum, Supt.

Martel Manufacturing Company.

Egan, Ga., Jan. 20, 1915.

David Clark, Editor,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Mr. Clark: I have read with interest your address on child labor. If one had the opportunity as the writer has had to view conditions around some of the Eastern Mills, they could appreciate the stand you took in one behalf. The writer recalls a scene between Newark, N. J., and New York City, where more than one hundred mothers and children were ravishing a dump heap of several acres looking for articles in order to keep the wolf from the door. This is enough said. The mill people of the South are to be congratulated on having one who has the backbone to stand up for their rights and show things in their true light. I am,

Yours very truly,
J. V. McCombs, Supt.

Crompton & Knowles

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

Southern Representatives

Thursday, January 28, 1915.

Duncane Mills,
Greenville, S. C., Jan. 23, 1915.
Mr. David Clark,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir: I wish to congratulate you for the manly defense made before the Washington Child Labor Committee. Your position was well taken, your argument clothed with undisputed facts. Silence on the part of the people most concerned has stimulated the hired agents to greater activity in their misrepresentations. In your efforts you have performed a service to the Industrial interest of the South, and I feel sure you gave some wholesome enlightenment to the philanthropist who means well but who is being wofully deceived by the hired agents who feel the necessity of misrepresenting facts to perpetuate their jobs.

I thank you again for turning on the light in its true colors.

Yours very truly,
T. B. Wallace, Supt.

Washington Mills

Dear Mr. Clark: I have just read the Bulletin of the 14th, containing your Washington address.

I am coming down to shake your hand as soon I can get away.

Please enter my subscription for a hundred years and send my statement at the end of each. If I am not living send it to some of my descendants. Enclosed you will find check for first year.

It would be so easy to show up that bunch in their true colors and change the sentiment of the country that I just cannot see why the mills of the South do not get together on the job.

Yours truly,
G. F. Roberts, Supt.

Edenton Cotton Mills

Edenton, N. C., Jan. 22, 1915.

Mr. David Clark,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir: I have just read your speech before the National Child Labor Conference at Washington, D. C., of Jan. 6th, and allow me to congratulate you on the defense you made in behalf of the mill people of the South. What you said is true and to the spot. All the mill men and the mill people want is a square deal.

The writer has been employed in cotton mills since he was 10 years of age and has yet to find any cases as bad as some of the muckrakers have tried to picture.

I had much rather a boy of mine were in the mill as a doffer than for him to run up and down the streets of the city trying to sell newspapers for 30 or 40 cents a day, getting into all kinds of trouble, and learning all kinds of meanness.

If the howlers will look into their home affairs and get their own labor problems right, they won't have so many strikes every year and a whole army of unemployed to contend with.

All we want is a square deal. We can not all be lawyers and preachers book-keepers, etc.

The writers that are sent into the South to investigate conditions in Southern mills are paid large salaries to make investigations and if they report conditions as they are or in other words give the South a

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square deal their jobs would not last long, so in order to hold their fat positions they make their reports against the Southern mills and as vile as satan himself. The time has come when all Southerners must do as you have done so many times. Let the muckrakers know that we can boss our own affairs without their assistance.

Yours very truly,
J. R. Morton, Supt.

American Spinning Company.

Greenville, S. C., Jan. 22, 1915.
Mr. David Clark, Editor,
Southern Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir: I have just read with a great deal of interest your address, "A Demand for a Square Deal," delivered before the National Child Labor Conference at Washington.

I would be very glad for you to send me about 300 copies of this address that I may distribute them among our people.

Yours truly,
T. A. Sizemore, Supt.

Graniteville Manufacturing Co.

Augusta, Ga., Jan. 23rd, 1915.
Mr. David Clark, Editor,
Southern Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of the leaflet entitled "A Demand for a Square Deal," and I write to tell you that I consider this a splendid address and most interesting reading. I am very glad to have received this copy.

Thanking you, and with kind regards, I am,

Very truly yours,
T. I. Hickman, President.

American Spinning Company

Greenville, S. C., Jan. 26, 1915.
Mr. David Clark,
Editor Southern Textile Bulletin,

Dear Sir: Have read your address before the National Child Labor Conference in Washington. I want to thank you for myself because you have expressed my feelings better than I could myself.

I have worked in a mill since I was 14 years old. I quit the mill one time for four years and came back because I like this work better than anything I ever tried.

So many of these calamity howlers don't know what they are talking about. Thanking you again for the stand you have taken.

Yours truly,
W. H. McKay,
Master Mechanic,
American Spinning Co.

Demand For Military Cloth Becomes Broader.

The British Government placed additional orders on khaki uniform cloth with New England mills last week. These repeat orders were as large as the original contracts. The goods ordered were worsted and woolen fabrics of good quality. Canadian and Russian buyers made cloth inquiries also. Italy was in the market for military cloth and blankets. One foreign government was reported to have placed an order for 300,000 field blankets with domestic manufacturers.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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D. H. HILL, Jr., Associate Editor

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

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Advertising rates furnished upon application.

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Entered as second class matter March 2nd, 1911, at the post office at Charlotte, N. C., under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1915

Sudden Increase in Subscriptions.

Every mail recently has brought us subscriptions many of them from mills or men who have never been on our list.

One such letter said, "I want to thank you for the address you made at Washington and to show you that my appreciation is sincere I enclose \$1.00 for a year's subscription. Every mill man should give you his support."

We made the address at Washington without an idea of receiving any reward for same, but being in the publishing business we naturally appreciate the subscriptions.

Copies of "A Demand For a Square Deal."

Although we had 2,000 copies of Mr. Clark's address before the National Child Labor Conference printed in pamphlet form the demand for same has entirely exhausted that edition.

Requests for copies have come from all parts of the country including Northern and Western papers and journals which intend to reproduce it.

One Southern cotton mill asked also to assist in the cotton grading

Civil Service Examinations.

On account of the large number of letters that we have received to the Civil Service examinations to be held Feb. 2nd, 1915, for specialists in textile testing we give the following information as taken from the announcement of the examinations:

The salaries will range from \$1,800 to \$3,000 per year and the duties of these positions will be to supervise or assist in investigations manufacturing and bleaching qualities and varieties of cotton, and

and standardization work of the department.

The examination will be decided by the applicants qualifications as follows:

Education	25 points
Experience	45 points
Thesis or discussion...30 points	
Total	100 points

We were under the impression and stated last week that a college education was not required, but since then have looked up the matter and find the following:

"Graduation from a four-year course from a college or university of recognized standing, such education to have included or have been supplemented by a full textile school course; and at least five years' subsequent experience in a supervisory, administrative, or teaching capacity, in cotton manufacturing or textile school work immediately preceding the date of this examination, are prerequisites for consideration for Grade 1. Experience of this kind which is incidental to other experience will not be accepted.

Graduation from a four-year course from a college or university of recognized standing, or from a full course in a textile school of recognized standing, and at least two years' subsequent experience in cotton manufacturing, or teaching in textile schools immediately preceding the date of this examination, are prerequisites for consideration for Grade 2. Experience of this kind which is incidental to other experience will not be accepted."

We fail to see why a college education should be necessary as we consider that men with good common school education and mill experience are fully competent for the work and we will endeavor before the next examinations are held to have the Civil Service Commission strike out that requirement.

We know that at least one of the men now employed on the work did not have a four-year's college education and it is possible that it is not an absolute requirement. Practical experience in cotton manufacturing count 45 points or almost half in the selection.

Thesis or discussions count 30 points, and by "thesis or discussion" is meant articles on cotton manufacturing written by the applicant. Such articles were contributed to our contests on "Opening, Mixing and Picking"; "Care and Operation of Roving Frames"; "Practical and Efficient Spinning," and "Preparation of Warps for Weaving," are suitable for this purpose and any applicant who contributed an article to one of these contests can obtain copies of the contest book free of charge from

Thursday, January 28, 1915.

us in order to file same with his application.

Those who can meet the requirements stated above and wish to make application should apply to United States Civil Service Board, Atlanta, Ga., or Washington, D. C., for Forms 304 and 2095.

No application will be accepted unless properly executed, excluding the medical certificate, and filed with the United States Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C., with the material required, prior to the hour of closing business on February 2, 1915.

Copy of Letter.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 25, 1915.
Senator Lee S. Overman,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: Civil Service Examinations are to be held Feb. 2nd, 1915, for expert textile testers for the Department of Agricultural Technology.

These positions pay from \$1,800 to \$3,000 and a number of men in the Southern mills would like to make application but are prevented by the requirement of a four-year's college education.

We believe that such requirement is unnecessary and unfair as many of the men, who are well qualified by practical experience for textile testing, have common school educations, which amply fit them for all requirements of the positions, but did not have the opportunity of attending college for four years.

Education counts only 25 points for the applicant and it seems to us that it would be fairer to allow them to stand an examination to test their educational qualifications.

We will appreciate very much your investigating this matter with a view of having the four-year college education requirement modified.

Very respectfully,
Southern Textile Bulletin,
David Clark, Editor.

Committee on Judiciary, House of Representatives.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25, 1915.
Mr. David Clark,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear David: I read with interest your speech delivered before the National Child Labor Conference, which recently met in Washington. It was very timely and such a well presented defense of our section that I thought it should have a permanent place in the Record of Congress. I therefore had it printed in the Congressional Record of Jan. 23d, and you will find it on page 2403. I am mailing you copy of the Record, containing the speech, under separate cover.

With best wishes.
Your friend,
E. Y. Webb,
(Congressman from 9th North Carolina District).

PERSONAL NEWS

S. D. McAbee is now overseer of slashing at the Victor Mill, Greer.

A. L. McCombs has moved from Chester, S. C., to Columbia, S. C.

H. M. Abernethy has resigned as night overseer spinning at the Avon Mill, Gastonia, N. C.

W. W. Greer is now overseer of weaving at the Ottaray Mills, Union, S. C.

W. H. Holmes has resigned as overseer of No. 3 weave room at Pacolet, S. C.

H. E. Wofford of Spartanburg, S. C., is now master mechanic at the Inman (S. C.) Mills.

John J. Workman has resigned as manager of the Pine Creek Mfg. Co., Camden, S. C.

B. F. Underwood has been promoted to second hand in carding at the Jackson Mill, Iva, S. C.

J. H. McDowell has resigned as superintendent of the Wadesboro (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

W. R. Thompson of the Proximity Mills, Greensboro, N. C., is now fixing looms at Pelham (Ga.) Mills.

W. G. Spencer has been promoted to second hand in No. 3 weaving at the Dan River Mills, Schoolfield, Va.

Ernest Covington is now second hand in No. 1 cloth room at the Dan River Mills, Schoolfield, Va.

R. W. Bingham has been promoted to overseer of spinning at the Springstein Mill, Chester, S. C.

T. J. Lillard has resigned as secretary and treasurer of the Jewel Cotton Mills, Thomasville, N. C.

J. H. Cochran has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Pickett Cotton Mills, High Point, N. C.

J. H. Crook, night overseer of carding at the Avon Mills, Gastonia, N. C., will hereafter have charge of the night spinning also.

W. M. Southern has been promoted from carder to carder and spinner at the Pickett Cotton Mills, High Point, N. C.

E. E. Boone, formerly a well-known cotton mill master mechanic is now a partner in the Boone-Dezir Motor Co., of Rock Hill, S. C.

W. P. Monroe of Greenville, S. C., has accepted the position of manager of the Pine Creek Mfg. Co., Camden, S. C.

J. T. Knight has been promoted from overseer spinning its superintendent of the Wadesboro (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

D. J. Gardner of Reidsville, N. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Armstrong Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

C. M. Dunn has resigned as superintendent of the Dunn Mfg. Co., and Clara Mfg. Co., of Gastonia, N. C.

E. L. Nunnery has resigned his position with the Stafford Co., and is now overseer of weaving at the Povtex Cotton Mills, Post City, Texas.

C. A. Brown has been promoted from overseer of twisting to overseer of spinning spooling and warping at the Wadesboro (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

A. H. Hamilton, formerly overseer of spinning at the Lumberton (N. C.) Cotton Mills, is now assistant superintendent of the Dresden Mills, of the same place.

W. F. Kincaid has resigned as superintendent of the Armstrong Cotton Mills, Gastonia, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Clara Mfg. Co., of the same place.

M. F. Harrington, formerly overseer of spinning at the Wiscassett Mills, Albemarle, N. C., is now filling a similar position with the Lumberton (N. C.) Mills.

D. W. Williams has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Ottaray Mills, Union, S. C., to accept a similar position at the Pacolet Mills No. 3, Trough, S. C.

Matt Ousley, Southern representative of the U. S. Ring Traveler Co., has returned from a vacation spent at his former home, Providence, R. I. Mr. Ousley has become so well identified with this section and has built up such a fine trade for his company that he may be considered a fixture in the South.

ALBANY GREASE

gives better lubricating service at a lower cost on all kinds of mill machinery than anything else. Try it. Sample and cup will be sent.

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W. B. Guy Master Mechanic

Elberton Mfg. Co.

Elberton, Ga.

T. J. M. Neely.....Superintendent
J. A. Parker....Carder and Spinner
James Airey ..Weaver & Cloth Room
Chas. Dedwyler...Mester Mechanic

Seminole Mfg. Co.

Clearwater, S. C.

David Tousignant...Superintendent
F. G. Asbell Carder
M. Landry Spinner
H. G. Forsythe Weaver
Will Young Machinist
McGee Master Mechanic

Meeting of American Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

If officially announced that the annual meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association will be held on April 13th and 14th at the Chicka Hotel, Memphis, Memphis, Tenn. Details and program have not yet been completed but will be announced later.

Notice to Members of Southern Textile Association.

The secretary of the Southern Textile Association, P. O. Box 106, Greenville, S. C., requests us to call attention to statements of dues that are due the Association, these statements were mailed to superintendents and traveling men and only a few have responded. The secretary would appreciate due consideration given and sending check at once o cover. The overseers will get theirs within a short time. It is necessary for the members to pay in order to carry on the wide scope of its usefulness.

You Can Reduce Weaving Costs

Send us a worn shuttle with completely filled bobbin and state kind of goods woven and name of loom. These will explain your needs and help us to design an efficiency shuttle for your requirements. This shuttle has the approval of loom builders and weaving experts. It should help you to weave better fabric at a lessened expense.

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Special attention paid to individual requirements. Tell us what your difficulties in the Belting line are if you have any and we think we can overcome them.

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17 BATTERY PLACE

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Rock Hill, S. C.—The Harriss Mfg. Co. has resumed operations but in the future will not be operated on waste yarns.

Highland, N. C.—The Hickory Hosiery Mill is running full time after being shut down almost a year.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—G. H. Miller, according to advices, has purchased the interest of W. B. Davis in the Davis Hosiery Mills and allied interests in this city.

Macon, Ga.—The Bibb Mfg. Co. have placed an order with J. H. Mayes of Charlotte, N. C., for an additional equipment of Nasmith combers.

Macon, Ga.—Macon Cotton Mills are now running full shifts; have all business they can take care of, with orders booked far ahead; in some cases managements have been forced to install extra equipment to handle trade.

New Orleans, La.—The Lane Cotton Mills have been awarded a contract for supplying the United States Army with 140,000 yards of blue denim, 28-inch widths, at 9.94 cents a yard.

Salisbury, N. C.—The annual meeting of the Vance Cotton Mill Company resulted in the re-election of all the present directors and officers and the declaring of the usual three per cent semi-annual dividend, payable March 1.

Sanford, N. C.—The annual meeting of the Sanford Cotton Mills was held last week. The report of Secretary-Treasurer J. R. Jones was very satisfactory, a good surplus was set aside and prospects for future were encouraging. Officers and directors were elected.

Lumberton, N. C.—The quarterly meeting of the directors of the Lumberton Cotton Mill company was held in the directors' room in the office building Tuesday. A dividend of 4 per cent was declared. The report of the officers showed the business outlook to be improving.

Statesville, N. C.—The Bradford Knitting Mill started up Monday on full time and full force. The mill has been running only irregularly for some time past.

It is stated that the mill has received some very large orders, some foreign and some domestic and there is now work ahead for months to come.

Anderson, S. C.—The old looms in Anderson Cotton Mills which have been in use for the last twenty-five years are being taken out and the latest model Draper automatic loom is being installed. Mr. Alex Lee of the Draper company is starting up the new looms and has an efficient force assisting him.

Newton, N. C.—Supt. S. T. Gaddy of the Fidelity Hosiery Mills has returned from a business trip to New York where he went in the interest of his company, and reports that the outlook for hosiery is much improved. The Fidelity and Ridgeview Mills here are both making goods with renewed activity. The chief difficulty has been the securing of sufficient black dyestuffs.

Lumberton, N. C.—The quarterly meeting of the directors of the National Cotton Mill Company was held in the company's office Thursday. The usual quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent was declared. The mill is now running full time and orders are reported much freer than they were some months ago, which goes to prove that business is gradually picking up. Geo. B. McLeod is president of the company and A. P. McAllister is secretary-treasurer.

Albemarle, N. C.—The directors of the Efird, Wiscasset and Lillian Mills met here on Monday, and declared semi-annual dividends as follows: Efird, 3 per cent; Wiscasset, 4 per cent.

Directors from out of town present were as follows: Senator John S. Efird, J. W. Cannon, Concord; W. J. Swink, China Grove, and W. R. Foreman, Charlotte.

Maiden, N. C.—At a meeting of the stockholders in the Union Cotton Mills, P. C. Costner of Lincolnton, was elected president of the company, vice Martin Carpenter, resigned; and W. C. Kenyon, a wealthy Newton man, was elected secretary and treasurer and general manager. Mr. Kenyon is now in charge of the mill, which is in operation. It is understood that Mr. Carpenter will continue to manage the Providence Mill, also at Maiden.

Johnson City, Tenn.—Developing into a certainty as a result of recent meetings held here it has been announced that Dever and Stanyarne Little will erect a large cotton mill immediately at Johnson City.

The Messrs. Little are sons of J. Q. Little of Gaffney, who, it is understood, will be a large stockholder in the new mill. Dever Little is now superintendent of the Republic Mills at Great Falls, and for several years he was superintendent of the Gaffney Manufacturing Company of this city. Stanyarne Little is now a real estate dealer of Johnson City, but he also is an experienced mill man, having worked for a number of years as an operative and later as bookkeeper for the Gaffney Manufacturing Company.

The mill which is to be erected will be capitalized at between \$500,000 and \$600,000, and will operate between 25,000 and 35,000 spindles. The promoters of the enterprise propose to manufacture a grade of cloth that is much in demand, and of such quality that their products will be largely used.

Randleman, N. C.—The stockholders of Central Falls Cotton Mills held their semi-annual meeting in Asheboro Friday and reelected officers for the ensuing year as follows: Vice-president, J. M. Caveness; secretary-treasurer, Robert L. Caveness. The year just closed was a very successful one for the company. Prospects for a good business year in 1915 are very bright. Plenty of orders are on file and cotton bought. Two thousand bales of cotton were consumed last year.

Westminster, S. C.—Geo. T. Andrews, of Enfield, N. C., and W. T. Adams, of Statesville, N. C., experienced hosiery mill men were here last week in the interest of starting up the Westminster Knitting mill. Mr. Andrews is president, treasurer and general manager of the Enfield Mill Company. He is also connected with a hosiery mill at Rocky Mount, N. C. He has bought some stock in the Westminster Knitting Mill and will be interested in the manufacture of hosiery here. Mr. Adams is the new superintendent of the Westminster Knitting Mill and will locate among us. He has had about twenty years experience in the manufacture of hosiery and comes here highly recommended.

Lumberton, N. C.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Jennings and Dresden Cotton Mills companies was held in the office building last week. The old boards of directors of both companies were re-elected. At directors' meetings of both mills held after the meeting of the stockholders quarterly dividends of two per cent were declared. The old officers of both companies were re-elected as follows: Dresden, president, R. D. Caldwell; vice-president, A. W. McLean; secretary-treasurer, H. B. Jennings; assistant secretary-treasurer, F. P. Gray. Jennings — president and treasurer H. B. Jennings vice president, A. E. White, secretary and assistant treasurer, F. P. Gray.

Columbus, Ga.—F. A. Pierce, contractor, has been awarded the contract to construct an addition to the weaving room of the Bibb Mills, and the work has already been started. The addition will be used for the weaving room, as more machinery is to be placed in, along the line of the many improvements which the mills have made, and are making.

The addition will extend from the mill for about one hundred feet and will add greatly to the capacity of the weaving room. It is to be one story and brick like the balance of the mill, and is expected to be completed within a short time.

The improvements on this mill is in keeping with what the other mills of the city are doing, and have been doing for the past six months. There is practically no mill in the city but that improvements have not been made on it during the past year. Some of it has been in the building

of warehouses to store cotton, while other improvements has been in the installation of more machinery and the installation of different motive power.

Texas City, Texas.—P. C. Wadsworth and F. V. Evans, organizers of the \$1,000,000 cotton mill to be built at Texas City, Galveston county, are in Fort Worth in the interest of the factory. It will be a cooperative mill, they say, each share having a par value of \$50 and being purchasable with a bale of middling cotton. The capital stock will be \$1,000,000, in 2,000 shares. There will be 18,000 surplus certificates worth \$50 each. The factory will run 10,000 looms, employ 300 farmers and utilize 20,000 bales of cotton a year. Only one share of the capital stock will be sold to one farmer. All kinds of cotton goods used in the southwest will be manufactured. Secretary of State Gregg has granted the company a permit to organize and already many farmers are said to have pledged their support to the factory.

The mill will be controlled by the Farmers' Union of Texas, four members from the Farmers' Union and three business men comprising the board of directors.

Only Texas grown cotton will be used in the mill. The plant and equipment will cost 300,000. It is reported that contracts have already been closed for the mill machinery. Officers of the corporation are: Carl Nessier, president; P. C. Wadsworth, secretary; H. D. Mohler, treasurer. These officers with W. A. Calvin, J. E. Cherry, D. D. McCroskey, and P. D. Harlow form the board of organization.

Soft Yarn Spinners Meet.

The Southern Soft Yarn Spinners' Association held a meeting in Charlotte, N. C., on Wednesday to consider plans for advancing prices. While no details were given out we understand that the question of better cost accounting was the chief matter discussed.

Would Exempt Texas Mills From Taxation.

The following resolution has been introduced in the Texas House of Representatives by Representatives Boner and Dove:

"All property, whether owned by a person, persons or corporations, shall be assessed for taxation, except woolen and cotton factories now built or which shall hereafter be built in this state, which factories shall be and hereby fully exempt from all kinds of taxation, state, county and municipal, for a term of ten years from the time of the adoption of this constitutional provision or from the time either of which factories may hereafter be built. All taxes shall be paid in the county where the property is situated, but the Legislature may by a two-thirds vote, authorize the payment

Thursday, January 28, 1915.

of taxes of nonresidents of counties to be made at the office of the comptroller of public accounts. And all lands and other property not rendered for taxation by the owner thereof shall be assessed at its fair value by the proper officer."

Proposed Child Labor Bill in North Carolina Legislature.

Raleigh, N. C.—Another child labor bill took a start in the Senate Jan. 15 with the introduction of a measure by Senator Weaver, of Buncombe. The bill Senator Weaver referred to the committee on Manufactures, after outlining a law prohibiting the employment of children under fourteen years of age, given to the Commissioner of Labor and Printing the duty of enforcing the law, and provides for this enforcement the apportionment of two inspectors at salaries of one hundred dollars per month and traveling expenses. It provides further that one of the inspectors shall be a woman.

To secure necessary funds for such a system of inspectors and enforcement of the law, an appropriation of \$6,000 is called for in the bill.

An outline of the bill is as follows:

Sec. 1. That no child under 14 years of age shall be employed in a factory at all.

Sec. 2. No child under 14 years of age shall be employed at any occupation during the hours when the public school in the district in which such child resides, is in session.

Sec. 3. That no child under 16 years of age shall be employed over 8 hours in any one day in a factory.

Sec. 5. That no person under 16 years of age shall be allowed to work at all in a factory without going through certain prescribed formalities and first obtaining a written certificate or permit to do so.

Sec. 8. That it shall be a misdemeanor for the employer and also the parent to permit anything to be done which this law forbids.

Sec. 12. That two State Inspectors shall be employed at an expense of about \$6,000.00 per year, to inspect all factories for the purpose of enforcing these laws.

Bill Relating to Cotton Mills Before South Carolina Legislature.

Columbia, S. C.—E. Foster Brigham, of the Aiken delegation, has introduced the following bill in the house to require cotton mills and textile industries to publish quarterly sworn statements of their financial standing and to file an annual statement with the comptroller-general, and to provide a penalty for the failure to comply with said act:

"Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of South Carolina:

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

13

**TURBO~
HUMIDIFIER**
MADE WITH THE GUARANTEED

**Six Looms per Operative—
Now Eight**

In a mill running on plain print goods a weaver ran six looms. After the installation of

THE TURBO HUMIDIFIER

the operative found it possible to run eight—and to run them easier and better than before.

This must mean not only more production, but the production of a better article with a less percentage of seconds.

Any good humidifier will be of efficient service in this direction. The Turbo will prove fully the simplest, easiest way to produce guaranteed humidity.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.

Fitchburg, Mass.

Southern Office Commercial Building, Charlotte, N. C.

J. S. COTHRAN, Manager.

TEXTILE BOOKS

Carding and Spinning, by G. F. Ivey.—Price \$1.00. A practical book on carding and spinning which will be found useful.

Carding Lessons for the Mill Boy—Vaughan—Price \$1.00. A practical carder. Written especially for young carders.

Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations—By D. A. Tompkins—Price \$5.00. An elementary text book for textile schools and self-instruction. Every operation in the ordinary cotton mill is explained simply and with the use of illustrations. Contains much information of value to the experienced man. 395 pages; 33 illustrations; cloth.

Plain Series of Cotton Spinning Calculations—by Cook—\$1.00. A unique and valuable book giving the calculations used in mixing, carding, drawing, and spinning cotton, also original drawings showing points where changes of drafts, speeds, etc., should be made. Setting, production, doublings. 90 pages; freely illustrated; cloth.

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

"Section 1. That from and after the passage of this act the president, manager or directors of all cotton mills and textile industries in this state shall be required to publish in the nearest local weekly and daily newspapers a sworn statement every three months, showing the financial status of said cotton mills and textile industries, clearly setting for a full report of all their assets and liabilities. That the president, manager or directors of said cotton mills and textile industries shall be further required on or before the 1st day of February of each year to file an annual sworn statement with the comptroller-general showing the full financial status of such industries, including all liabilities and assets.

"Sec. 2. That any one failing to comply with this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not more than one hundred (\$100) dollars, or imprisoned for not more than thirty days.

Ninth Ginning Report.

Washington, Jan. 23.—A record cotton crop for the 1914-15 season was indicated in the census bureau's report today showing 14,907,942 running bales had been ginned prior to January 16. Ginnings from January 1 to 15 amounted to 460,149 bales and exceeded those of that period in any previous year. They also took the total ginnings beyond any previous year, exceeding the record production year of 1911 by almost 400,000 bales.

Until the census bureau's fiscal ginning report is issued on March 20 the exact size of the 1914 crop will not be known but it is believed it will be larger than the 1911 record production—15,553,073 running bales. It depends upon the quantity ginned from January 16 to the end of the season, which in 1911 amounted to 1,037,274 bales and for the past five years has averaged 485,596 bales. Should as much be ginned as in 1911, this year's crop would be close to 16,000,000 bales.

The ninth cotton ginning report of the season, compiled from reports of census bureau correspondents and agents throughout the cotton belt and issued at 10 a. m. today, announced that 14,907,942 bales of cotton, counting round as half bales, of the growth of 1914 had been ginned prior to January 16. This compared with 13,582,036 bales, or 97.1 per cent of the entire crop, ginned prior to January 16 last year, 13,088,980 bales, or 97.0 per cent in 1912 and 14,515,799 bales, or 98.3 per cent in 1911. The average quantity of cotton ginned prior to January 16 in the past three years was 13,728,921 bales or 95.8 per cent of the crop.

Included in the ginnings were 50,942 round bales compared with 96,807 last year, 78,690 in 1912 and 97,654 in 1914.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treas.

JOHN HILL, Southern Representative, 1014 Healy Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—Staple cotton goods were in better demand last week than for any week since the year opened and sales were much larger than the sale of the corresponding week of the previous week. Future contracts are being put through in a larger way, and business with the jobbers was of good volume. Many mills are now in a strong position and in some cases sales have been large enough to obtain advances in price.

The market on prints and goods for converting purposes is much firmer and buyers last week tried to get goods at prices which selling agents would readily accept a week ago. Prices on goods for future delivery are now three-eighths to a half cent higher than the low prices of last year. Though printers have not generally bought heavily, some of them have taken goods in large qualities, many converters being anxious to get goods for late deliveries. The goods for bleaching purposes are selling much better than usual.

Many agents and buyers were surprised last week at the strength of the cotton goods market. The competition to secure business is very keen, especially on bleached and solid color goods, and prices have been somewhat irregular, comparisons between some houses showing considerable variation. The volume of trade done on fine and fancy goods has also increased, and these goods are in a stronger position now than they have been in some time. Individual orders have not been large, but the total sales shows that these goods have been moving well, and the mills are beginning to believe that the business for the summer will be normal.

The general feeling in the cotton goods market is much better. Business has shown a positive improvement and the outlook is far more encouraging than it has been for some time. The opinion is expressed on all sides that the market is now in better shape than at any other time since the war started. Prices have been revised to a level when buyers feel that they take no risk in operating and that they have a definite point from which to work up. Large numbers of out-of-town buyers have been in the New York market for the past two weeks or ten days and their orders have had a decided effect on the market.

Trading continued active in the Fall River print cloth market last week, all prices being advanced and buying heavy. On most styles prices were raised and on all trading done, quotations were an eighth cent higher than the previous week. Sales for the week were estimated at 266,000 pieces, being larger than any other week in a long time.

Wide and medium width goods continued in active demand and there was fairly good trading on 27 and 28-inch goods. On 36-inch odd goods for converters, heavy trading was reported.

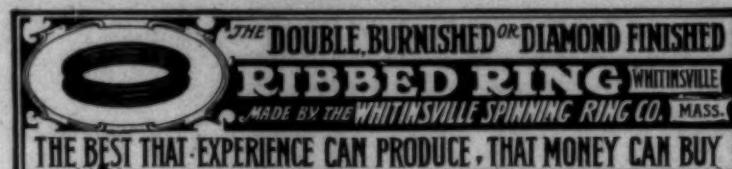
Prices on cotton goods were quoted last week as follows:

Pint cloth, 28-in. std.	2 7-8	—
26-inch, various	2 3-4	—
28-inch goods, 39-inch,		
box 128	4 1-2	4 5-8
26 1-2-inch, various	4	4 1-6
3-yard box 80s	3 1-8	0
Brown drapery, std.	0 1-4	0
Brown drapery, std.	0 1-4	1
Sneaking 50s, std.	0 1-4	0 1-2
3-yard, 48x48s	0 1-2	0 3-5
4-yard, various	3 1-2	4 3-6
4-yard, 44x44s	3 1-6	—
5-yard, 48x48s	3 1-2	—
Denim, 9-ounce	12 1-2	10
Sealark, 8-oz., duck	10 1-2	—
Conver extra, 8-oz.	10 1-2	—
Hartford, 11-oz., 40-in.,		
duck	12 3-4	—
licking, 8-ounce	11 1-2	—
Standard prints	4 3-4	—
Standard ginghams	6 1-4	—
True dress ginghams	7 1-2	9 1-4
Kid finished cambrics	3 3-4	4

Hester's weekly Cotton Statement.

Comparisons are to actual dates not to close of corresponding weeks.

	In thousands bales.
In sight for week	535
In sight same seven days last	
In sight for the month	1,683
In sight same date last year	1,163
In sight for season	9,920
In sight same date last year	11,040
Port receipts for season	5,995
Port receipts same date last year	8,092
Overland to mills and Canada for season	573
Southern mill takings for seasons	1,820
Southern same date last year	2,047
Interior stocks in excess of Aug. 1	1,133
Interior last year	755
Foreign exports for week	369
Foreign some seven days last year	473
Foreign for season	3,359
Foreign same date last year	6,051
Northern spinners' takings and Canada for week	89
Northern same seven days last year	79
Northern for season	4,460
Northern to same date last y'r	1,814
Statement of world's visible supply.	
Total visible this week	6,543
Total visible last week	6,256
Total visible same date last year	6,145
Of this the total American this week	5,216
Of this the total American last week	4,972
Of this the total American last year	4,517
All other kinds this week	1,326
All other kinds last week	1,283
All other kinds last year	1,630
Visible in the U. S. this week	3,166
Visible this date last year	1,984
Visible in other countries this week	3,378
Visible this date last year	4,162



WE MAKE THE BEST



Spinning and Twisting TRAVELERS Of Every Description

AMOS M. BOWEN, Pres.
Providence, R. I.

Southern Representative
MATTHIAS OUSLEY, Jr.
Box 126, Greenville, S. C.

GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

SELLING AGENTS

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS

RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

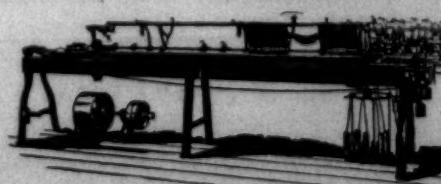
J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

IMPROVED INMAN AUTOMATIC BANDING MACHINES

MANUFACTURED BY
COLE BROTHERS
PAWTUCKET, R. I.



The only automatic machine in the world for making loop bands for spinning frames. Superior quality of bands without any cost of making. All bands exactly alike and no stretch of bands after they are put on. Saves child labor.

Also Beaming Machine to beam on to slasher beams.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—There was practically no change in the yarn market here last week. Hosiery trade shows some improvement in spots, and manufacturers are asking dealers to increase their weekly delivery of yarn under contract. Medium single ply combed hosiery is in better demand, but the fine tw-ply combed goods have not improved.

Some inquiries for knitting yarns for future delivery were received last week, but knitters and spinners cannot agree on prices. Manufacturers wanted to buy on the basis of 14 cents for 10s Southern frame spun carded cones, but spinners would not accept that price. There were some sales made on the basis of 15 cents for 10s, 20s sold for 16 1-4 and 17 cents, 24s for 18 cents, 26s for 18 1-2 to 19 1-4 cents.

Mercerized comb yarn is in very light demand and sales have been confined to small lots. Prices are low and very irregular.

Prices on weaving yarns advanced last week, the advance in cotton sending spinners' prices upward. The actual sales of weaving yarns were small, and prices paid were slightly above those of the previous week. Dealers received many inquiries for weaving yarns from 14 warps to 40-2 warps, mostly for March and later deliveries. However, the higher prices checked buying, spinners asking more than buyers were willing to pay.

There is a large stock of two-ply combed yarns in this market, the demand is poor and prices irregular. Southern frame spun 18s combed peeler cones sold for 21 1-4 to 22 cents, 20s cones 22 1-2 cents, 24s cones 2 1-2 cents, 30s cones 27 1-2 cents.

Southern Single Skeins.

3s to 8s	12	—
10s	13	—
12s	13	1-2
14s	13	1-2-14
14s	13	1-2-14
16s	14	—14 1-2
20s	15	—
24s	15	1-2-16
26s	16	—16 1-2
30s	17	—

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

8s	12	1-2-13
10s	13	—
12s	13	—
14s	13	—13 1-2
16s	13	1-2-14
20s	15	—
24s	15	1-2-16
26s	16	—16 1-2
30s	17	—
50s	31	1-2-32 1-2
60s	35	—

Southern Single Warps.

8s	12	1-2-13
10s	13	1-2-
12s	13	1-2-

14s	13	1-2-14
16s	14	—
20s	15	—
24s	16	—
26s	16	1-2-
30s	17	—
40s	22	—
50s	31	—32

Southern Two-Ply Warps.

8s	13	—
10s	13	1-2-
12s	14	—
14s	14	1-2-15
16s	15	—15 1-2
20s	15	1-2-
24s	16	—16 1-2
26s	16	1-2-17
30s	17	1-2-
40s	17	1-2-
40s	22	1-2-23 1-2
50s	32	—

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cone.

8s	13	1-2-14
10s	14	1-2-15
12s	14	1-2-15 1-2
14s	15	—16
16s	15	1-2-16
18s	16	—16 1-2
20s	16	1-2-
22s	16	1-2-17
24s	17	—17 1-2
24s	17	—17 1-2
26s	17	1-2-18
30s	18	1-2-

Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins.

9-4 slack	14	1-2-
8-4 slack	14	1-2-
8-3-4 hard twist	12	1-2-13

Two-Ply Carded Peeler in Skeins.

22s	17	—
24s	17	1-2-
26s	18	—
30s	18	1-2-19
36s	21	—21 1-2
40s	24	—
50s	28	—29
60s	35	—35 1-2

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins.

20s	23	—23 1-2
24s	25	—
30s	28	—28 1-2
40s	33	—33 1-2
50s	37	—38
60s	42	—44
70s	50	—52
80s	60	—63

Was it a Mistake?

"While I have heard of a great many typographical breaks in my time," said Henry Watterson, "about the oddest and most humorous transportation of types that ever came to my observation was that in a New York paper some years ago. The paper used to print the shipping news on the same page with the obituaries. Imagine the glee with which its readers found the captions changed one morning, a long list of respectable names being set forth under the marine head: 'Passed Through Hell Gate Yesterday.'—New York Sun."

F. C. Abbott & Co.

Charlotte, N. C.

BROKERS

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Railroad Stock and Other High Grade Securities

Southern Mill Stocks.

Abbeville Cot. Mills, S. C.	85
Aiken Mfg. Co.	32
Amer. Spin. Co.	130
Am. Spin. Co., pfd.	100 and int.
Anderson Cot. Mills, S. C.	26
Aragon Mills	55
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	100
Augusta Factory, Ga.	18
Avondale Mills, Ala.	120
Belton	90
Brandon Mills, S. C.	30
Cabarrus Cot. Mills	130
Calhoun Mills Co., S. C.	53
Calhoun Mills, pfd. S. C.	100
Chiquola Mfg. Co., pfd.	86
Chiquola com.	115
Clifton Cot. Mills, com.	85
Clifton Cot. Mills, pfd.	100
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	100
Conestee	85
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	75
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	60
Drayton Mills	30
Dalas Mfg. Co.	99
Eagle & Phoenix	45
Easley Cot. Mills, S. C.	175
Enoree Mfg. Co., pfd.	100
Enterprise Mfg. Co.	64
Exposition Cot. Mills	210
Gainesville Cot. Mills	80
Lancaster Cot. Mills pfd.	90
Langley Mfg. Co. S. C.	75
Loray Mills, com. S. C.	10
Laurens Mills, S. C.	120
Limestone Mills, S. C.	147½
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	55
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	90
Mollohon Mfg. Co.	105
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	140
Newberry Cot. Mills, S. C.	120
Norris Cot. Mills	100
Orr Mills	85
Orangeburg Mfg. Co., pfd	90
Parker, pfd. S. C.	10
Parker, guaranteed S. C.	100 and int.
Pacolet Mfg. Co., com.	100
Pacolet, pfd	99
Pelzer Mfg. Co.	110
Piedmont	127
F. W. Poe Mfg. Co.	85
Raleigh Cot. Mills, N. C.	98
Riverside Mills, S. C.	25
Roanoke Mills, Va.	140
Lockhart Mills, com., S. C.	60
King Mfg. Co., J. P. Ga.	85
Gluck Mfg. Co., S. C.	80
Hartsville Mfg. Co., com.	160
Hartsville Mfg. Co., pfd	100 and int.
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	175
Lancaster oCt. Mills, S. C.	130
Saxon Mills	180
Sibley Mfg. Co., S. C.	26
Spartan	110
Tucapan Mils. S. C.	350
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	80
Warren Mfg. Co.	80
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	85
Williamston Mills, S. C.	100
Williamston, pfd	70
Wiscasset Cot. Mills	135
Woodside Cotton Mills Co. guaranteed	87½
Woodside C. M. Co., pfd	65
Woodside C. M. Co. com	32%
Woodruff Cot. Mills S. C.	100

Southern Textile Association.

(Continued from Page 3.)

asking the co-operation of the members of the Southern Textile Association to this end, and as a large number of our members live in the vicinity of Greenville this suggestion will undoubtedly be given their hearty support.

Co-operation, loyalty and efficiency; many men are able to work well alone, but when obliged to work with someone they fail utterly. Co-operation broadens the mind, makes for generosity of spirit and develops noble characters. Co-operation is one of the greatest educational factors in the business life, for it requires self-denial, self-control and self-sacrifice, and it is one training through which superintendents, overseers and others connected with cotton mills must pass in order to demonstrate their ability and fitness to lead. It has been said that "The success of an institution or an organization is the sum of successes of its individual units." This being true, the mill men of the South formed this association. Success in any line of endeavor is not success, nor can it be truly enjoyed as such, even in small degrees, unless the possessor has acquired with it that sweet satisfaction of services faithfully performed—of work well done, which, in the end, is the only standard by which true success can be measured.

U. S. Population.

Washington, Jan. 21.—The population of continental United States will pass the hundred million mark within the next three months, according to two estimates made public by government bureaus today. Geographer C. D. Sloane estimated that the population would be 100,000,059 at 4 p. m. April 2. Government Actuary J. S. McCoy of the Treasury Department calculated that it would be 100,016,022 on Feb. 1.

The census bureau estimate was based on the increase between 1900, and indicated that the country would contain 100,399,318 persons July 1 next, and more than 108,000,000 July 1, 1920. The 1900 census showed a population of 75,994,575, while the 1910 figure was 91,972,266.

Actuary McCoy arrived at his conclusions by including the factor of natural increase, which he said would augment the simple increase considered in the census bureau figures. Census bureau officials said decreased immigration due to the war and restrictive legislation would overcome that factor.

International Disaster.

An exchange says a gentleman invited some friends to dinner, and as the colored servant entered the room he accidentally dropped a platter which held a turkey. "My friends," said the gentleman, in a most impressive tone, "never in my life have I witnessed an event so fraught with disaster to the various nations of the globe. In this calamity we see the downfall of Turkey, the upsetting of Greece, the destruction of China, and the humiliation of Africa."

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Thursday, January 28, 1915.

Personal Items

F. G. Asbell has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Seminole Mill, Clearwater, S. C.

A. T. Stewart has resigned as overseer of carding at the Victor Mills, Greer, S. C.

S. T. Gaddy of the Fidelity Hosiery Mills, Newton, N. C., has returned from a trip to New York.

D. M. Carpenter has resigned as president of the Union Cotton Mills, Maiden, N. C.

B. M. Spratt, Jr., has resigned as secretary and treasurer of the Union Cotton Mills, Maiden, N. C.

P. C. Costner of Lincolnton, N. C., has been elected president of the Union Cotton Mills, Maiden, N. C.

W. T. Adams of Statesville, N. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Westminster (S. C.) Knitting Mill.

C. B. Clayton of Spartanburg, S. C., has accepted a position as machinist at the Lancaster (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

P. A. Bolt from the Monaghan Mills, Greenville, S. C., is now overseer of carding at the Victor Mills, Greer, S. C.

W. C. Kenyon of Newton, N. C., has been elected secretary and treasurer and general manager of the Union Cotton Mills, Maiden, N. C.

J. W. Engle has returned to his former position as overseer of carding at the Hamilton Carhartt Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

Negro Boy is Cut to Death.

Will Story, a negro boy about 16 years old, was stabbed to death Saturday morning about 5:45 o'clock, by Claude Williams, a 14-year-old negro boy. The two boys worked in the pick room at the Meritas Mills, Columbus, Ga., and just before going to work in the morning they are said to have become involved in a personal difficulty. Williams, the smaller of the two, pulled his pocket knife and stabbed Story, the wound producing almost instant death.

Proximity Mfg. Co. to Help Fight Tuberculosis.

The North Carolina Board of Health gives out the following: The Proximity Manufacturing Company of Greensboro wants an opportunity to help North Carolina eradicate the great white plague. If the state will do its part in this fight, this great corporation seems willing to lend a hand financially in the caring for patients and spreading the gospel of prevention. Doubtless others will follow. Following is a letter just received by the State Board of Health, from Mr. J. W. Cone, vice-president of the Proximity Manufacturing Company:

"Referring to the visit which we asked you to make to us last spring,

in reference to a plan whereby our company could take steps toward suppressing tuberculosis, we believe that there is urgent need of adequate measures for dealing effectively with this truly vital problem, and we are anxious to in some way co-operate with your board in furthering this end. It seems to us that if the present General Assembly will make it possible for the State Board of Health to carry out their proposed policy for dealing with this disease, that they will be doing one of the greatest services that has ever been rendered the state, and if the General Assembly will make some definite plan toward eradicating this disease, by which our company could join with others in helping financially those in charge of the work at the present sanatorium, we would be very glad indeed to have the opportunity of doing so."

Knew What We Were Talking About.

We call the attention of the mill operatives to the clipping from the Textile Bulletin elsewhere. The editor of this paper knows what he is talking about. If there is any time the home paper needs the help of the people it is right now. Advertising and job work has in a large measure been curtailed on account of the European war. The weekly papers will have to depend on subscriptions and renewals. If you owe us anything won't you call and settle, and if you can get us some subscriptions among your neighbors it will be appreciated. Each renewal and each new subscription will be acknowledged through the columns of this paper. Don't forget the home paper helps your home town. Thank you for what you have done

for us in the past. (Textile Bulletin is right. Thank you, Brother.)—Tugaloo Tribune, Westminster, S. C.

What We Know About War.

This is the title of a small book issued by the Keever Starch Co. The book contains sixteen absolute blank pages but on the back is the following:

Victor Mill Starch

The Weavers Friend

The WAR has eliminated GERMAN POTATO Starch from the market. But, why worry about Potato Starch when **Victor Mill Starch** will give as good results as Potato Starch on warps of any numbers, from 6s to 100s.

It boils thin—penetrates the warp—increases breaking strength and carries the weight into the cloth. Being thoroughly washed free of gluten and other foreign matter, it gives a bleach and finish to the cloth that you can get from no other starch.

A trial order will convince you that **Victor Starch** has no equal in the market.

Manufactured by
The Keever Starch Company,
Columbus, Ohio.
James H. Maxwell, Sou. Agt.,
Greenville, S. C.

Preparedness.

Willis—"What are you polishing up you gun for?"

Gillis—"On account of this European war."

Willis—"Surely, you don't think we will be drawn into it."

Gillis—"No; but think of the horde of book agents who will be out selling 'The History of the Great Conflict.'—Puck."

WHY NOT BUY LOOM HARNESES

That always weave and wear the best?

No loom harnesses are made with greater care or subjected to a more rigid inspection in the various processes of their manufacture than the harnesses which we are turning out, and it is because of this care and this inspection that our harnesses are always of uniform quality.

GARLAND MFG. CO. 
Saco, Maine

SPINNING RINGS Best Quality Guaranteed

Also Manufacturers of Drop Wires

The Connecticut Mill Supply Co.,

Torrington, Connecticut

Southern Representatives, PEARSON & RAMSAUR, Greenville, S. C.

**BRUSHES--All Kinds**

Repaired and Refilled

D. D. FELTON BRUSH CO.,

Edgewood Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

SOLUBLE SIZING TALLOW

THIS PREPARATION is simply raw beef tallow made soluble. In view of the fact that raw tallow will not dissolve and hence does not combine with starches, we herein offer an article that avoids these objectionable features. Soluble Sizing Tallow dissolves and combines readily with all starches and acts as a most valuable softening agent. Users of this article will avoid the danger of mildewed warps and also the disagreeable odor of Raw Tallow in the goods. In short, an excellent softening agent.

Arabol Manufacturing Company

100 William Street, NEW YORK

CAMERON MCRAE

Southern Sales Agent

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

A certain Maori "witch doctor" was held in great awe and reverence by the superstitious natives. This man claimed that he was by his magic enabled to walk upon the water, and one day his disciples went with him to the seashore, expecting to see him perform the miracle. When they reached the water's edge the man turned to his followers.

"Do you all really believe I can walk on the sea?" he asked in solemn tones.

"Yes, yes," they replied reverently, "we do."—Ex.

"I'm sorry to tell you, mum, that I'll be leaving you next week. I'm going to get married."

"That so, Emma? Who is the luck man?"

"He's a policeman, mum. On this beat, too."

"That's fine. I wish you joy. And what is his name?"

"I don't know yet, mum; but his number is 518."—Detroit Free Press.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Looms For Sale.

Have for sale 70 Crompton & Knowles heavy type looms for sale. 35 1-2 inches between sword. Now single box but have extended shaft for box motion. Are in first-class condition and can be bought at low price. Address Box 903, Charlotte, N. C.

Fixer Wanted.

Want first-class fixer for 3 slubbers and 5 fly frames, 8 drawing frames, and 20 cards. No grinding. Job for night work. Pay 15 cents per hour for good man. Must be familiar with electric stop-motion drawing. Hoboes and drunkards need not apply. Apply to Overseer of Carding, 1832 Broad St., Augusta, Ga.

For Sale.

One Lowell 7ft. x 5 ft. cylinder slasher; 12-24 inch beams; 1-45 inch exhaust fan; 1-18 inch cowl ventilator; 1 overhead track; 1 cypress hood; 1 warper; 1-40 spindle spooler; 15 H. P. motor and appurtenances. Practically new. Sacrifice prices for quick sale. Address C. T. A., care Textile Bulletin.

Wanted — position in cotton mill office as time-keeper, book-keeper, shipping clerk, or general office man. Use typewriter. Am 24 years old and have had several years experience. Address, "Office Man," care The Bulletin.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and have always given satisfaction.

Would prefer mill in South Carolina. Fine references. Address No. 947.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and winding. Age 26. Married. Strictly sober. Long experience and good references. Address No. 948.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience on both colored and white work and am now employed. Fine references. Address No. 949.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. Now employed as overseer. Married. Age 27. Long experience. Address No. 950.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding or weaving, thoroughly practical man, at present employed as superintendent. Married and strictly temperate, 29 years experience, 16 years as overseer and superintendent; best of references; labor cost at present very low. All correspondence strictly confidential. Address No. 951.

WANT position as superintendent. Age 45. Had 25 years practical experience and am experienced on many classes of goods. Strictly sober. Can furnish good references. Address No. 952.

WANT position as superintendent of cotton yarn, weaving or hosiery mill. Am a practical mill man, who thoroughly understands machinery, manufacturing in every detail, and am a carder, comber, ring spinner and twisting, spooling, warping. 24 years experience. Address No. 953.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience both as carder and superintendent on both yarn and weaving mills. Can give satisfactory references. Address No. 954.

WANT position as machinist or master mechanic. Have had long experience in cotton mill work and can give former employers as reference. Address No. 955.

WANT position as master mechanic or electrician for cotton mill. Have six years practical and technical experience. Now employed but can change on short notice. Address No. 956.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning. Am now employed, but want larger job. Have had long experience and can furnish good references. Address No. 957.

WANT position as superintendent. Have 18 years experience as superintendent. Have held present position for 10 years and given satisfaction, but want larger mill.

Good references. Address No. 958.

WANT position as carder or machinist. Now employed but prefer to change. Can give good references as to character and ability. Address No. 959.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have 1 years experience as second hand and overseer on both Draper and plain looms. Am now employed but prefer to change. Married and strictly sober. Can furnish references. Address No. 960.

WANT position as cloth room overseer of medium or large size mill. Have 14 years experience on wide variety of fabrics and also understand napping. Age 35. Married. Now employed. Address No. 961.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Age 32. Strictly sober and reliable. Have 8 years experience as overseer and can furnish the very best of references. Address No. 962.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and winding. 18 years experience in spinning and winding. Age 29. Employed as overseer at present. Can furnish good references. Address No. 963.

WANT position as overseer of finishing, shipping clerk or cotton weigher. Married. Sober. Experienced Good reasons for desiring to change. Address No. 964.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine goods. Sober. Reliable. Fine references. Address No. 965.

WANT position as overseer of finishing on plain or fancy ginghams. 10 years experience on fancy finishing and general cloth room work. Now employed. Fine references. Address No. 966.

WANT position as machinist by an all round shop man of eight years experience. Age 28. Married. References from former employers. Address No. 967.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning in a small mill, or overseer spinning in a large mill. Have had long experience in both and can give the best of references. Address No. 968.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Am now employed in large mill and am giving satisfaction, but prefer to change. Good experience and references. Address No. 969.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience especially on colored goods and can furnish satisfactory references as to ability and character. Address No. 970.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have had long experience and can furnish all former employees as references. Address No. 971.

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WANT position as overseer of cloth room and shipping. 8 years experience as overseer and shipping clerk. At present employed. Age 33. Married. Strictly sober. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 972.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and have always made good because I get results. Good references. Address No. 973.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Age 33. Now employed but have the best reasons for wanting to change. Can furnish good references. Address No. 974.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience, especially on fine combed yarns. Can furnish references from former employers. Address No. 975.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. 16 years in those positions and always gave satisfaction. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 976.

WANT position as superintendent or general manager. Have good experience on both white and colored goods and am good manager of help. Fine references. Address No. 977.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience as carder and spinner and superintendent. Can furnish first-class references from present and former employers. Address No. 978.

WANT position as superintendent by a practical man. Have had 14 years experience as superintendent and thoroughly understand all the details connected with the manufacturing of cotton goods. Can give A-1 reference as to my executive ability and character. Address No. 979.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on both Draper and Stafford looms and am now employed but would change for larger job. Good references. Address No. 980.

WANT position as roller coverer. Have long experience and turn out first class work. Would like to correspond with mill needing competent man. Address No. 981.

WANT position as carder, spinner or superintendent, but have had more experience as carder. Am 33 years old, married, sober and reliable. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 982.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Thursday, January 28, 1915.

WANT position as overseer of carding, or spinning. Experienced for many years. Am employed at present, but want to change. Satisfactory references. Address 983.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had 17 years experience on plain and check work. Have good training on cost, quality and quantity. Have reputation as a good manager of help. Address No. 984.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Now employed but want to change for good reasons. Can furnish good references from former employers. Address 985.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Have had long experience and can give satisfactory references. Now employed, but have good reasons for wanting to change. Address 986.

WANT position as superintendent of either spinning or weaving mill. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 987.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed in large mill but for good reasons would prefer to change. Have long experience and can furnish entirely satisfactory references. Address No. 988.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Experienced in both yarn and weaving mills and can give satisfaction. Am now employed, but would change for larger mill. Address No. 990.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and can furnish first class references from former employers. Strictly sober. Address No. 991.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Special experience on combers and fine yarns, but also have experience on coarse goods. Can furnish excellent references. Address No. 992.

WANT position as master mechanic or electrical engineer. Age 30. Married. Now employed in this capacity and can furnish best of references. Address No. 993.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both. 18 years experience in both. Nothing less than \$2.50 considered. Good references both as to character and ability. Address No. 994.

WANT position as superintendent or position as traveling salesman. Am now employed as superintendent but have also had traveling experience and can furnish satisfactory references for either position. Address No. 995.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. Long experience. Now employed. Good references. Will not consider less than \$2.50. Address No. 996.

WANT position as overseer of dyeing and bleaching. Have handled skeins, warps, raw stock, beams and cops, natural and mercerized yarn. Used to indigo, direct and sulphur colors. Age 29. Married. Good references. Address No. 997.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Age 30. Married. Have eight years experience as cloth room overseer in good mills. Can furnish the best of references. Address No. 998.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Thoroughly practical man at present employed as overseer of weaving. Married and strictly temperate, 38 years old. Have had 12 years experience as overseer of weaving. Will be pleased to submit reference and correspond with any good mill. Address No. 999.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and always give satisfaction. Reason for changing, better salary. Age 45. Married. Strictly sober. Experienced from ground up on both white and colored work. Address No. 1000.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Long practical experience on all classes of yarns from 4's to 180's. Also experienced on automobile tires and similar fabrics. Address No. 1001.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or as assistant superintendent. Now employed but would change for larger job. Long experience and good references. Address No. 1002.

WANT position of overseer of spinning or twisting or both. Now employed in first-class mill. Married. Strictly sober. Best references. Address No. 1003.

WANT position as overseer of weaving and designing in large mill. Am now employed and giving satisfaction, but want larger job. Good references. Address No. 1004.

WANT position of bookkeeper, stenographer or timekeeper or responsible place in mill office where there is a chance of promotion. Age 24. Sober. Can furnish good reference. Three years experience in mill office work. Address No. 1005.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill. Have had large experience as superintendent and can furnish satisfactory references, both as to character and ability. Address No. 1006.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am experienced on both coarse and fine numbers, white and colored. Prefer Ga. or S. C. Sober. Good manager of help. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1007.

WANT position as master mechanic. 20 years experience and can furnish fine references. Have 2 doffers and 1 spinner. Strictly sober. Address No. 1008.

WANT position as chief engineer and master mechanic. Age 36. Have 10 years experience and am not afraid of work. Have family of mill help. Good references. Address No. 1009.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed and am giving satisfaction, but want larger room. Have always made good. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1010.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Now employed but prefer to change. Can furnish first class references. Address No. 1011.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Prefer a yarn mill. Have had long experience and can give satisfaction. Address No. 1012.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in small mill or second hand in large room. Age 32. Have 15 years experience. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1013.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Am now employed in charge of winding and spooling. Can change for better job. 20 years in mill. 10 years as overseer. Also have diploma in cotton carding and spinning and will deliver the goods. Age 37. Married. Temperate. Address 1014.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Many years experience and always made good. Can furnish best of references from all former employers. Address No. 1015.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or superintendent. Have had long experience in both positions and can give satisfaction. Address No. 1016.

WANT position as carder in large mill or superintendent in small or medium size yarn mill. Am now employed but prefer to change. Address No. 1017.

WANT position as superintendent. Am young man of good education and also education and also long practical experience. Am now employed but want larger mill. Address No. 1018.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or cloth mill. Long service and good training. Can build up run down plant to point of efficiency. Hustle and economical manager. Have never used liquor or cigarettes. Age 35. Married. Let me figure with you if your results are not what you desire. Address No. 1020.

WANT position as manager or superintendent and also in cost finding department of large mill corporation. Best of references. Address No. 1021.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or as carder and spinner. Can furnish first class references as to ability and habits from all former employers. Can get results. Address No. 1022.

WANT position as superintendent by practical man with executive ability, fully capable of managing a mill, one who will stay on the job and get possible results. 10 years as superintendent, 12 years as overseer. Experienced on plain and fancy weaves. A-1 references. Address No. 1023.

WANT position as superintendent of 5,000 to 15,000 spindle mill, either weaving or spinning. 27 years practical experience. Now employed as superintendent. Have experience in some of largest mills in South. Good references. Address No. 1025.

WANT position as carder and spinner. Now employed on night job, but prefer to change. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1024.

WANT position as overseer of carding in medium size mill or second hand in a large room. 12 years experience in card room. 5 years as second hand and grinder. Good references. Address No. 1026.

WANT position as overseer. Now employed as erector, but wish to secure position as spinner. Long experience and can furnish good references. Address No. 1027.

WANT position as master mechanic. Age 33 and have had lots of experience in cotton mill work. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1028.

WANT position as carder. Am now employed as carder and know how to watch my costs and my room. Reason for wanting to change will be furnished upon request. Address No. 1029.

WANT position as carder in large mill. Ran last job to entire satisfaction of employers and can give them as references. Have had long experience. Address No. 1030.

WANT position as either carder or spinner or both. Have had long experience and can furnish last employer as reference. Sober and reliable. Address No. 1031.

WANT position overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on two to six harness work both heavy and light, on all makes of looms. Can furnish best of references as to ability and character. Address No. 1032.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving or yarn mill of not less than 15,000 spindles. Now employed as superintendent, but want larger mill. Fine references. Address No. 1033.

WANT position as superintendent. Am experienced on all grades of yarns, including Sea Island and peeler cotton. Am now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer to change. Fine experiences. Address No. 1034.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. 15 years experience handling export and domestics of various constructions. Good references as to integrity and ability. Address No. 1035.

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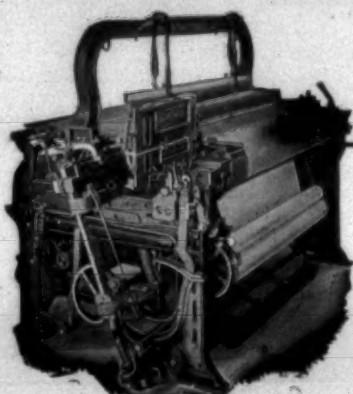
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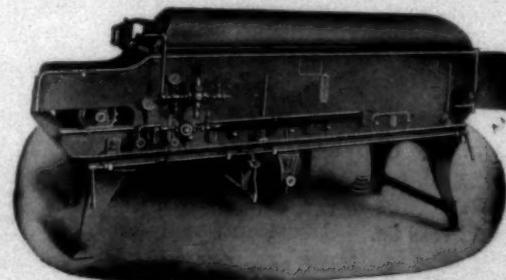
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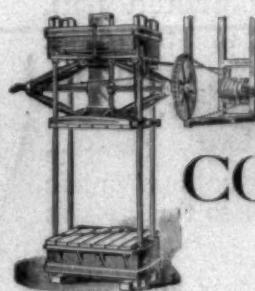
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